Sunday Edition.

COLORADO SPRINGS GAZETTE.

Eight Pages.

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PRICE FIVE CENTS.

NUMBER 5092

FORGED FOR FORAKER.

Developments in the Ballot Box Forgery Investigation.

Foraker Continues his Testimony Before the Committee.

Mr. Wood the Author of the Celebrated Paper on the Stand.

Contrived the Document to Meet Certain Urgent Demands.

Foraker Cross-Examined.

WASHINGTON, January 18 Ex-Governor Foraker resumed his statement before the house committee on the Ohio ballot box forgeries to day. On cross examination Forsker said he had been on friendly relations with Senator Sherman last summer, and in fact better on any other terms with him, that he knew of He did not know Senator Sherman was in this country when he got the forged paper. He had not mentioned the paper to McKinley or Butterworth His relations had always been pleasant with the former and with the latter up to the time of the witness' nomination.

The witness had had no suggestion as to Wood's integrity. Grosvenor asked if the matter did not think it strange that after Wood said he had the paper on August 15, he should have baffled the witness so and delayed its production. The witness did not think he was baffled, and attributed Wood's delay to a reluctance to give up the papers The witness somehow got the impression that they were in McLean's custody. Grosvenor asked if he supposed McLean would be willing to give it to injure Cupp in the campaign The witness replied that was Wood's business.

Foraker had not at the time the slight est doubt of the genuineness of McKinley's or indeed of any of the signatures Grosvenor asked if Governor Campbell, before the campaign, had not borne a good reputation. The witness replied that he did not know him until he was nominated From that moment he heard a good deal of stories about him and ended by getting a bad opinion of him Grosvenor asked if he was not surprised to see that Senator Sherman had signed such a paper The witness replied that his mind had been so prepared after believing McKinley and Butterworth had signed it that he might as well believe Sherman had signed it, for he had as good an opinion of them as of anybody. Grosvenor asked why the witness had not communicated with some of the persons whose names were on the paper before taking further steps. He replied that when he got the paper Sherman and Butterworth were beyond the ocean, and he had not time to communicate with them

He was in the midst of a campaign, making speeches As for McKinley, he did not know what he might have done if he had retained possession of the paper to make use of it, but his signature seemed conclusive he had no doubt of it. It would seem rather indelicate to go to a man you believe guilty and talk about the matter. He could be expected to deny his guilt, of course. And then, too, before he got through with it he had found a man (Halstead) who knew just what to do with the paper.

The witness had told Wood he did not know what to do with the paper. The witness said Campbell had charged that he (the witness) was interested in the ballot-box matter and referring to the witness statement about $1,000,000 trust money in the bill for somebody, had said nobody but an infamous scoundrel would make such a statement The witness read that speech on his way to the hall at Marietta where he was to speak that night, and felt it due to himself to make an answer Thereupon, for the first and only time in the campaign, he referred to the paper He said inasmuch as the matter had been made public, he had seen those papers and in his judgment Campbell never would deny that signature He was satisfied of that, not only because of the faith he had in the signature but because of Campbell's speech, which read very like a confession of guilt He (Mr. Campbell) did not deny his signature, saying he could not do so until he got some other documents shown or asked if before that time the witness had seen Senator Sherman's published denial, and witness said probably he had not seen it.

William L. Walters, of Utica, Michigan was sworn and said he met Wood in Washington in September and at his request had procured for him a copy of the ballot box bill introduced in the house by Campbell of Ohio. Wood was very anxious to find a page who had an autograph album to sell. He could not find one but the witness finally managed to secure for Wood the autographs of several congressmen and senators, including those of Butterworth, McKinley and John Sherman Wood had told the witness he wanted the autographs first to put at the foot of photographs, and then to compare them with the names in a contract, or as Wood termed it, a land deal

Richard G Wood was then sworn He gave his residence as Cincinnati and his occupation as a mechanical expert The chairman handed the witness exhibit A, and asked him if he ever had seen it before. The witness recognized the document He first saw it just before the election, he thought, in October He had got the heading drawn in General Birney's office in this city. The names were written on the paper in Cincinnati by Mr. Milward A young man named Davis wrote the lines opposite the signatures This work was done in the office of Murray, who is the patent officer for the ballot box company.

Chairman—Are those names written here intended to be a fac simile of the gentlemen's autographs?

Witness—They were written according to pieces of paper I had secured

The witness gave a humorous account of his attempts to be appointed smoke inspector He had seen Governor Foraker and the latter told him he could get the place if it was not pledged. The governor said he wanted the witness to do a little hustling, or a favor for him. The witness asked what he could do and Foraker said there was a little document drawn in Butterworth's office and he wanted the witness to get it and let him see it. The witness could not imagine what document he meant and asked him. The governor said: Do you see what Butterworth is doing for the republican party" The witness replied that he noticed that Butterworth was acting peculiarly and seemed to be rather persecuting the Cincinnati Enquirer The governor had said that Butterworth was making all kinds of stabbing talk and said that if Butterworth wanted to put him down as disreputable he would show him how to be disreputable

Foraker had said: "You know it is common talk that Butterworth is in every monied scheme" Witness had agreed with the governor and said if the stabbing business was going on he guessed they could stab too. Witness then gave a long description of his attempt to see the governor in relation to his appointment, and created a burst of laughter by a chance allusion to President Harrison as "Oh! what's his name" Wood admitted getting up the paper and said the governor did not ask any questions. Witness had said it was the best he could do and it would do to bluff those fellows The governor promised not to have the paper published About ten days before the publication, he met the governor coming out of the Commercial Gazette office, and Foraker said he had been talking to Halstead and that the latter was going to rip those fellows. The witness had said that the paper was not gotten up for such a purpose and told the governor not to know that man those papers Foraker replied: "Not for the world."

After the publication of the paper Murray told the witness that he would make affidavit that it was a forgery if the witness did not get it back. Wood told the governor this and the governor replied, he had not intended that it should be published, but that a man got it from his secretary when he was away. The governor had added, "Old man, we have got ourselves in a bad hole I don't know whether I am to be elected or not We will retract that I don't know what to do at present, but rest assured it will be retracted" The witness said, "You had better be lively, or Murray will make an affidavit" The governor asked Wood to come to Washington to hunt up the gun contract, and that he would attend to the matter. When Wood came back to Cincinnati he asked for the return of the papers and Foraker told him to go to Halstead for them. The witness insisted that they should not be published any more, and Foraker promised they would not be. Within forty eight hours they were published again. Witness was arrested for criminal libel and obliged to give up his papers.

The chairman asked if anybody except the witness knew he had drawn up the papers He replied that Governor Foraker certainly knew from what he (the witness) told him that the papers were not genuine He did not charge Foraker with knowing the paper was a forgery. He could not do that He could not say that Foraker entered into the conspiracy

Chairman—Did he ask you to commit forgery"

Witness I did not ask whether I should commit forgery He added that Foraker wanted to get hold of a paper to get square with Ben Butterworth, and the witness agreed to get it for him It was not to be published, but to be shown around political headquarters, etc Wood said that he had gotten up a paper for Foraker and if he could make anybody believe it was genuine all right He believed it was being "played" and hoped the politicians would get along without his help hereafter This closed the examination.

Ex Governor Foraker said he desired to ask no questions and Grosvenor asked the witness to be present on Monday.

Portugal's Patriotic Crowds.

LONDON, January 18 A despatch from Lisbon to day states that crowds of people assembled in the streets last night and shouted "Vive la Portugal" and "Down with England" Similar scenes were enacted in the principal towns A vigilance committee has been formed in Lisbon for the purpose of denouncing receivers of English goods. French financiers have declined to negotiate a loan for Portugal.

The government anticipates a favorable reply to its note to the powers asking their intervention in the dispute between Portugal and Great Britain concerning the territory in Africa.

State Oratorical Contest.

Special to the GAZETTE

DENVER, January 19.—Miss Eliza Vath was awarded the first prize in the state oratorical contest to-night at Trinity church In this city. There were fourteen other contestants Miss Vath's recitation, "Legend of Bezend," was well received by the large audience The prize was a scholarship in the Scott Saxton college of elocution. James Nichols received the second prize, which was $25 in money.

Proclamation of Quarantine.

ALBUQUERQUE, N M., January 18 Governor L Bradford Prince has issued a proclamation of quarantine on account of pleuro pneumonia against the state of New Jersey, the counties of Kings and Queens in New York, and the foreign countries of Great Britain, Iceland, France Germany and Belgium. All cattle before entering New Mexico must be inspected at Trinidad, Colorado, El Paso, Texas, or Clayton, New Mexico, in order to ascertain where they have been during the previous six months.

Hearing Postponed.

WASHINGTON, January 18 A special meeting of the senate committee on Pacific railroads was held this morning to listen to the argument by C. P. Huntington on the Pacific railroad funding bill. The members of the committee were anxious to attend the funeral of Walker Blaine, and the hearing was postponed till next week

Prominent People Sick.

WASHINGTON, January 18. Assistant Attorney General Maury is very ill with la grippe. Assistant Secretary Bachelder of the treasury department, who has been ill several days with la grippe is not improving and his friends are anxious. Robert Blaine, brother of the secretary of state, is down with pneumonia. Solicitor General Chapman, of the department of justice, is dangerously ill with pneumonia.

Weather Indications

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 18, 10 p.m.

Indications for twenty-four hours commencing Sunday, Jan 19, at 7 a. m. For Colorado—Fair, followed by snow in eastern portion, colder in the north west, stationary temperature in the southeast portion, winds shifting to westerly.

Kunze a Free Man.

CHICAGO, January 18. John Kunze, who was among the four men found guilty of the murder of Dr Cronin, and whose punishment the jury fixed at three years in the penitentiary, is a free man again His bail of $5,000 was to-day furnished by a dime museum manager It is not at all likely that the state's attorney will prosecute Kunze again.

THE BLAINE FUNERAL.

Funeral Services Over the Remains of Walker Blaine.

Distinguished People at the Church of the Covenant.

The Western Association of California Pioneers.

The Meeting in Chicago of a Number of Forty-Niners.

Walker Blaine's Funeral.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—The funeral of Walker Blaine took place this morning A large number of friends of the Blaine family, members of the diplomatic corps and people in official life attended the funeral.

A private funeral ceremony was held at the home of Secretary Blaine, on Lafayette Square, at 10:30 a m President and Mrs Harrison, all the members of the cabinet, E W. Halford, several members of the diplomatic corps and some intimate friends of the family attended the services which were conducted by the Rev. Dr Hamlin, pastor of the Church of the Covenant At the conclusion of the private services the remains were taken to the Church of the Covenant, followed by the family and friends in carriages

The attendance at the church was very large, many persons being unable to get in on account of the large crowd The house of representatives did not meet until 1 o'clock, in order to allow the members to attend the funeral, and the department of justice, with which the deceased was officially connected, was closed during the time of the funeral, while the department of state was not formally closed All the officers and employes who desired to attend the funeral were permitted to do so.

Forty-Niners Meet.

CHICAGO, January 18 This afternoon the organization of the newly formed "Western Association of California Pioneers," was made permanent, and tonight the forty-second anniversary of the first discovery of gold in California was celebrated by a banquet at the Pacific hotel under the auspices of the association. The organization is limited to the men who crossed the plains and braved the hardships of the gold diggings prior to 1855.

The association is looked upon as a kind of last rallying ground for old forty-niners, so to day the veteran gold seekers from a dozen states west of New England were present to take part in the proceedings When the nucleus of the association was formed a few weeks ago, it comprised but a very few members, but it has rapidly grown in numbers since, until at present it possesses quite a respectable membership Dr. J. Ward Ellis, who went out to the diggings in the height of the gold fever, was elected president, Charles C Jacobson secretary and Addison N. Bullard treasurer. One of the schemes of the organization is the compiling of a biographical volume containing sketches of the society members. This will undoubtedly furnish a valuable addition to the history of the far west

Fifty-First Congress.

HOUSE

The house met at 1 o'clock to day Frank of Missouri introduced a bill locating the world's fair at St. Louis. It was referred to the special committee.

After a long discussion of the Oklahoma bill an amendment proposed by Dockery of Missouri was adopted, prohibiting any United States marshal, deputy or agent to prove title or hold any lot in Oklahoma Pending further action the committee rose and the house adjourned.

Stock Market

NEW YORK, January 18. Trusts supplied all the features there were in the stock market to-day, being again decidedly weak and scoring material declines, while the stocks of the regular list were generally extremely dull but firm, for the greater portion of the time, but showing irregular and slight changes from last night's prices at the close Sugar to night is down 2¼ and cotton oil 2½, but the other changes are for fractional amounts only though declines are the most numerous

Adams Ex.	153	St. L. & S. F.	116
American Express	113	Preferred	78
Canada Pacific		1st Preferred	
C. & A.	139	Tex. Pacific	20¾
Preferred		U. P.	68
C. H. & Q.	105	U. S. Ex.	85
Del. Lack. & W.	133½	Wells Fargo Ex.	137
D. & R. G.	16½	Western Union	83½
Preferred.	62¾	Colo. Coal	44¾
East Tenn.		Homestake	
E. preferred.		Iron Silver	23
Ft. Wayne	155	Ontario	29
Ft. Worth & D. C.		Quick Silver.	6¾
Illinois Central	119	Preferred	37
Kan. & Tex.		Sutro &	3
Preferred	22¾	Tabasco	20½
Mo. Pacific	73¾	D. T. & G.	33¾
Northern Pacific	24¾	1st	126
Preferred	74¾	2d	105½
C. & N. W.	119	Pacific of Mo.	116
Preferred		Pittsburg	155
N. Y. C.	108¾	Mich. Central	93½
Pullman P. Car	162		
Rock Island	95¾		

Danites Suspected.

DENVER, January 18.—A telegram from Fort Duchesne, Utah, gives the information that William Whitney Seymour, a prominent gentile ranchman in the Ashley valley was found dead in his bed to day where he had evidently been shot while asleep. It is believed the murder was committed by Danites. Seymour went to Utah in 1882, and was a post trader at old Fort Thornburg J. C. W Seymour, the father of the murdered man is now living here, but for many years was cashier of the old Farmers and Mechanic's bank of Detroit.

Hogs Devour a Child

GAINESVILLE, Texas, January 18 Wild hogs entered the cabin of a farmer yesterday in the Chickasaw nation, near Arbuckle, and devoured a little child which was alone in the house, the rest of the family being a short distance away in a cotton field. The mother is crazy with grief

Fatal Wreck

ATLANTA, Ga., January 18 A wreck occurred on the Georgia Pacific railroad near Birmingham, Ala., this morning. Engineer Doery was killed and several other persons were seriously and perhaps fatally injured

Pueblo at Yale.

NEW HAVEN, Conn January 18 The junior appointment list of Yale was issued to day. Among the appointments was William N. Thatcher, of Pueblo, Colo., for a philosophical oration.

Robbed the Mails

CHICAGO, January 18.—J. V. Devine, clerk in the inquiry department of the post office here, was arrested to day. He had been pilfering from the mails for eighteen months.

Emin's Condition Unimproved

ZANZIBAR, January 18 There is no improvement in the condition of Emin Pasha who recently suffered a relapse after his partial recovery from the effects of a fall from the balcony at Bagamoyo

Officials Sentenced.

PITTSBURG, January 18.—Alderman W H Potter convicted of conspiracy and blackmail was sentenced to eighteen months in the western penitentiary and Constable Shepherd, found guilty of the same offense, was sentenced to fifteen months in the workhouse.

An Early Session.

BISMARCK, N. D., January 18 The house met at 7 o'clock to day The sergeant at arms pulled a number of absentees, out of bed before a quorum was secured The speaker called the house to order by lamp light This is the result of an economical streak developed by the house

Well Known Jurist Dead.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, January 18 Hon. Nicholas Longworth died this morning at his residence on Grandon road of pneumonia He served for some time as judge of the common pleas court of Hamilton county, and later was one of the judges of the supreme court of Ohio

Sues for Divorce.

ST LOUIS, January 18.—Late yesterday evening—Freeman Barnum, ex collector of internal revenue, entered suit against his wife, Ellen Barnum, for divorce He states he was married in December, 1851, and lived with his wife until August, 1877, when she deserted him

Times' Agent in Denver.

DENVER, January 18. The Associated Press is creditably informed that an English agent giving his name as Murry is in the city at present on behalf of the London Times, and the lawyers in the O'Shea divorce case against Charles S Parnell The agent has called upon several prominent Irishmen, who accorded him a hearing notwithstanding that he exhibited his credentials from the British foreign office and a letter from the manager of the London Times.

Explosion in a Rolling Mill.

NEW CASTLE, Pa, Jan 18—An explosion occurred at the Atna rolling mills last night in which three men were terribly burned One of the buggies containing a ball of red hot iron upset in a puddle of water and at the moment the iron touched the water the explosion occurred, throwing huge chunks of iron about the mill and burning George E Cox severely about the waist, cheek and neck William Dwyer and Richard Maltenbaugh were also severely burned about the waist, face and hands Cox will probably die but the other two will recover

Duke Amadeo Dead

TURIN, January 18—Duke Amadeo, of Aosta, brother of the king of Italy and formerly king of Spain, died here to day He was conscious at the moment of his death and received the pope's blessing from Cardinal Alimonda. The duke died of pneumonia and had been ill but a few days All the theatres in the kingdom are closed, and the state's festivities discontinued The duke of Aosta was 45 years old He was king of Spain from December 4, 1870 until February 11, 1873 when he abdicated

A Plea for the Indians.

WASHINGTON, January 18. Further arguments on the Springer Oklahoma territory bill were heard by the house committee on territories to day Miss Alice M. Robinson, missionary among the Indians in the Indian territory, a teacher in the Presbyterian Indian schools there, addressed the committee in explanation of the present condition of the Indians and made a strong plea for ample protection for the full blooded Indian in any action that the committee may take on the subject Representative Rogers of Arkansas also spoke for a short time before the committee He pointed out in various instances where the legal machinery provided in the bill was inadequate to meet the exigencies of the case, and made sundry recommendations where they could be improved.

Services at the First Congregational church at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m The pastor, Rev. Jas B Gregg, will preach both morning and evening. The discourse in the evening in the series on "Topics of To-Day and Lessons from History," will be on "Jerome the Scholar and Athanasius the Theologian" two lives unlike each other but each of large service to mankind

Haverly-Cleveland Minstrels.

The great Haverly Cleveland Minstrels will be the attraction at the opera house next Wednesday evening. A New York exchange, in speaking of their appearance in that city, says:

Cleveland's Haverly Minstrels made their New York debut Monday night to an audience that filled both tiers to their capacity and left no vacant seats on the lower floor In point of approval, as in attendance there was an excellent augury attached to the metropolitan introduction of this troupe, whose success on tour had long been heard of here, and awaiting, whose coming had been many of our minstrel patrons.

The anticipation of a worthy and bright show was fulfilled, and the reception accorded the troupe was from first to last warm and vigorous The first part disclosed about thirty two people grouped in the conventional semi circle, with all save the musicians, end men and interlocutor in white face The musicians presented a picturesque appearance in natty suits of blue cloth and gold lace, with trim hats to match—an innovation in costume that was quite effective All the singers wore courtiers' attire—silk tights colored hose, garters, powdered wigs, cocked hats and small swords. The end men were in velvets and silks of various gay colors

The olio was elaborate, finished and wholly novel, and in it was the most effective novelty the city has seen with a minstrel show in many a month the Takaragawa Imperial Japanese Troupe.

They did their several acts simultaneously, and for nearly an hour the house had to divide its attention between juggling, a wond walking sleight of hand, tub twirling tumbling etc Every act was done with briskness and facility, and all were heartily applauded. The finish was a most perilous feat, executed by one of the men and the smallest of the lads, the latter ascending a very high ladder balanced on the elder performer's shoulders, and, having reached the top, separating the rungs and sides, leaving only the mite of Oriental humanity poised on the top of a slender pole far in the air. The act created a sensation and was the crowning success of the show.

HERE YOU ARE!
Key West Cigars $1.75 a Box.
The BEST CIGAR in the market for the money. Give them a trial and we know you will like them,
A. Hemenway & Son's,
115 SOUTH TEJON STREET.

LOOK! LOOK! LOOK!
CASH WILL BUY GROCERIES OF US
Today for less than they cost. We wish to close out everything by the 25th, and will sacrifice our goods to do so. Everyone that has groceries to buy should save money when they can. This will be your last chance to buy groceries below cost this winter Come early before the rush
HELM & CO.,
Cor. Tejon and Huerfano Sts.

ATTEND
The Great Closing Out Sale!
AT THE
CASH
Clothing Store.
Men's and Boys' Clothing,
Hats, Caps, Gloves,
and Furnishing Goods.
REGARDLESS OF COST
SALE COMMENCING
Jan. 15, and Closing Feb. 15.
REMEMBER: This Sale closes February 15th, 1890 and what goods are not sold by that time will be boxed up and shipped away.
Cash Clothing Store,
Cor. Tejon and Huerfano.

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Practical and Sanitary
PLUMBERS!
124 So. Tejon Street.
Jobbing Promptly Attended To.
Telephone 84.

Stop! Where?
AT
The DeLaVergne
FURNITURE CO.'S
And see the Sweep-piece Bed Room Suits we are selling for $28 25.
125-129 South Tejon.
a14-1y

REAL ESTATE!
THE NEW ADDITION!
Don't Go Three Miles Out in the Country for Lots, when you can get them for the Same Money in
PARRISH'S ADDITION!
Only 3 Blocks from Cascade Avenue!
Only 3 Blocks from The Antlers Hotel!
Only 4½ Blocks from Post Office!
THE STREETS IN PARRISH'S ADDITION
Are 100 to 140 feet in width. THE ALLEYS are all 20 feet wide. There are no 60 or 80 feet streets, and narrow, 10 feet alleys, such as are found in other loudly advertised "Additions," with high sounding titles, where you pay high prices for lots, without duly considering that you are throwing away your money.
In the Alley Behind Every Lot in Parrish's Addition
There is a 3-inch Water Pipe, connected at Chestnut street with a 16-inch main, the largest in the City's System THE MAIN CITY DITCH, taking pure, clear water from the Fountain, runs just back of PARRISH'S ADDITION, and within a stone's throw of it.
YOU ARE SURE TO GET WATER
(Both from Pipes and Ditch) in PARRISH'S ADDITION if there is any water in the Fountain, even if other parts of the city are suffering from scarcity of the precious fluid.
REMEMBER THE FOREGOING, and then, when I tell you I will sell you a First-Class
LOT IN PARRISH'S ADDITION FOR $350
To $1,000 a full size lot 50 by 190 feet do not hesitate a moment about buying. You can buy two lots on a corner, and erect pretty little cottages ACROSS THEM, giving each cottage a neat, pretty little yard, and readily rent them, owing to the location, etc.
To Pay You 25 to 35 Per Cent Per Annum on the Entire Investment
WHERE CAN YOU DO THIS ELSEWHERE?
THE STREET CAR LINE RUNS THROUGH PARRISH'S ADDITION, from East to West, and will doubtless soon be extended to the North, past "Mesa Road," up to THE ROCK ISLAND SHOPS. Lots are sold on Terms to Suit Buyers, if possible.

I AM ALSO SELLING
LOTS IN CALVERT HEIGHTS!
On Easy Terms, and at from $360 to $1000. They be reached and the same relation to
COLORADO CITY,
As does Parrish's Addition lots to Colorado Springs, viz:
I CAN RECOMMEND THEM AS AN INVESTMENT!
SURE TO PAY A BIG PROFIT
DURING THE COMING YEAR.
CALVERT HEIGHTS!
Is surrounded by growing and progressive enterprises. THE MIDLAND SHOPS lie at its Northeast corner. Colorado City proper is North and Northeast of it. Both Additions join it on the North and Northwest. Colorado Springs itself is in full view, only two miles to the Southeast, and last though not least important,
The Great Glass Manufacturing Works
Are erected and in operation just south of CALVERT HEIGHTS. I have arranged to have every lot supplied with PURE WATER IN PIPES.
THE LOCATION IS SUPERB!
THE SURROUNDING VIEWS
ARE MAGNIFICENT!
Last year I recommended you to buy lots in Parrish's Addition, and they have paid a better Profit than any other lots on the market. This year I urge you to add to YOUR INVESTMENT AS MANY LOTS IN CALVERT HEIGHTS as you can afford to buy, with the knowledge that the year is out, you will again be glad that you have followed my advice
CALL EARLY! BUY EARLY!
There are not very many lots altogether, and those who apply first will find them all gone, and will have to Pay an Advance.
M. L. DeCOURSEY, Agent,
No. 124 So. Tejon Street, Colo. Springs.

THE GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED BY

THE GAZETTE PRINTING CO.

DAILY—in advance. [illegible]

WEEKLY—in advance. [illegible]

ADVERTISING. [illegible]

JOB WORK. [illegible]

All persons having advertisements [illegible] will please make it known at the business office, where they will be properly attended to. We do not hold ourselves responsible for [illegible]

No claims are allowed [illegible] of the GAZETTE [illegible]

All [illegible] for the WEEKLY GAZETTE must be handed in not later than [illegible]

Advertising [illegible]

H. W. SABELE, [illegible] of the Gazette.

The first page of the News yesterday represents Mayor Londoner as putting his foot on the Sunday law because the "gang" does not want him to enforce it. At the same time the Times is abusing him like a pickpocket. Both the News and the Times are united in denouncing Wolfe Londoner, and as the Republican is supporting his administration, there must be a faint suspicion in the minds of some people who have read the newspapers that possibly Wolfe Londoner is not acting for the "gang" in this matter.

Judge Bookstaver was so severely criticised for his acts in the Flack divorce case that the Bar Association in New York took up the matter and passed a resolution expressing the opinion that his judicial conduct was such as to "call for inquiry from the assembly in the state of New York." No libel suits as yet have been brought by Judge Bookstaver against the newspapers. This may be explained by the fact that a judge of the supreme court has not yet declared his acts beyond his jurisdiction. In another memorable case the libel suits were begun after the judge of the supreme court had declared that the thing for which the judge was criticised was wrong.

We publish a letter from one of our subscribers regarding the muddy water. The complaint is a very just one and it is time it was remedied. Of course in blasting for the Pike's Peak railroad it may have been necessary in some cases to throw masses of rock and earth into the creek, but it is not necessary that this should be done all the time. The suggestion that this water should be run into the reservoirs instead of running it directly into town is an excellent one. The only objection that we have heard offered to this is that in case of fire we would not have the advantage of the direct pressure from Manitou. But it would be much better to station a man at the gate to turn the water into the Huerfano street [illegible] an alarm of fire is given than for the whole city to suffer its present inconvenience.

The silver people have one cause for congratulation. The St. Louis silver convention has ended in a farce. The executive committee was appointed to meet January 27th, but it will not meet because the funds demanded have not materialized. If this committee does not meet it is the end of the convention and its work. There were several gentlemen, among others Judge Edwards Pierrepont, who was in this city last summer, who would have contributed, but the greenback tinge to the resolutions both in the Colorado state convention and in the St. Louis convention disgusted the honest, intelligent silver men. This is rather hard on Judge Symes, who was expecting to make considerable capital out of it. He took a prominent part in both conventions.

The New Jersey legislature has doubled the salary of the governor, so that it will henceforth be ten thousand dollars. This, with two exceptions, New York and Pennsylvania, is the largest salary paid to any governor in the union, though there are many governors whose expenses in office far exceed this. It is a good example and ought to be followed. As a matter of fact the salaries of officers in high offices have not been increased since the foundation of the government in proportion to the cost of living and the demands made by a more generous manner of living incident upon the growth of this country. It was an unusual thing for a lawyer when Washington's salary as president was fixed at twenty-five thousand dollars to receive a thousand dollar fee. There was probably at this time no lawyer who had an income of ten thousand dollars. Yet, now, there are a great many lawyers that have a salary of twenty-five thousand dollars a year and many whose income is from fifty to one hundred and fifty thousand dollars a year. The same is true of all the professions. A New York paper recently gave the names of several architects who received upwards of one hundred thousand dollars income a year from their profession. As our president and governors are taken annually from the professional classes, their salaries should keep pace with the increasing incomes of the professions. Whenever there is talk of raising the salary of a governor, of a judge, or the president, there is a great deal of talk about "Jeffersonian simplicity." Yet if the salaries of our public officials were in the same proportion to the incomes of men in professional life, that the salaries of public officials in Jefferson's time were to the incomes of professional men, then the salaries would be increased four and five times. A judge of the supreme court received in the time of Jefferson six thousand dollars a year. This was probably as much as any of the judges received before going on to the bench. If the salaries were in the same proportion, to day, it would not be less than twenty-five thousand dollars, for there is not a judge on the bench whose income from active law practice would probably be less than this. If Harrison were paid at the same rate as Jefferson, his salary would be [illegible] thousand dollars instead of fifty thousand. It has often been the remark of poor men that they could not afford to hold high office, not simply because of the expenses which would be connected with their election, but because they could not afford to live with becoming dignity on the salary which the office yielded. It is not likely that half a dozen senators live within the pay given by the government. It is generally considered now that it is necessary for a man to secure a competency before he can afford to become a member of the senate, a member of the supreme court, governor of a state or hold any other high office. This is not right in a republican form of government, where our salaries and everything else should be so adjusted that any man with ability, without regard to fortune or family, can be an aspirant for any office within his capabilities. Yet this is not the case in this country to-day and it is for this reason that the Calvin Brices and not the Allen G. Thurmans are sent to the United States senate.

The New York Evening Post has discovered a case in the house of representatives which has some bearing on the qualifications of Senator-elect Brice to represent Ohio. John Bailey was elected in 1823 as a representative from Massachusetts to the Eighteenth congress. A protest was made against the legality of his election, on the ground that he was not an inhabitant of his district. At that particular time he was employed as a clerk in one of the departments at Washington. The house, after investigation, declared that he was not elected. But his constituents overruled this verdict immediately by returning him again. He was elected to the three following congresses. The constitution of the United States requires that a representative "shall be an inhabitant of that state in which he shall be chosen." Congress decided that he was not an inhabitant of that state, but then the district re-elected him. It practically said that the voters, themselves, had the right to judge of the qualifications of their representative. In all probability Mr. Bailey would have been given his seat had it not been shown that the facts regarding residence had not been fully stated, and it was supposed there had been deception. After the facts had all come out and the people chose to return Mr. Bailey, his election was considered valid. The same will probably be true in the case of Senator-elect Brice. Whatever information there is regarding his residence has already been passed upon before the legislature of Ohio, and this legislature has decided that it considered him an inhabitant of Ohio in electing him. As this provision of the constitution is intended as a protection for the different states, so that each may have its proper representation, and is only intended to give a means of correction in case of deceit, it would be very foolish for congress to take up the matter. However, while it is technically true that Mr. Brice has a residence in Ohio, yet at the present time, all his interests are in New York. There would be in reality just as much propriety in Mr. Thurman representing New York as in Mr. Brice representing Ohio. But why would not this be a good plan. Mr. Thurman was defeated because a republican legislature was elected. He was the man of all others on the democratic side in the senate who could least be spared. If some other state could have returned him, he probably would have been returned. In this way a premium would be put upon faithful and valuable services. There is not the slightest danger of any men really valuable to either party in England being left out of the house of commons. Even if he should chance to be defeated, a vacancy would soon be found for him to fill. But in this country our ablest and most valuable men have frequently been left at home simply because a majority of the legislature was changed or because of a defeat in a congressional district. Certainly something ought to be done to keep the better class of men in public life.

The Denver Republican says: "The "fact that Mr. Parke, editor of the "North London Press, has been found "guilty on the charge of criminal libel "preferred against him by the Earl of "Euston, does not carry with it a con"viction in the public mind that the "verdict is just." On the contrary, it will carry in the minds of all who are familiar with the case that this verdict is just. The propriety of publishing the article in question, even if true, is very doubtful. If the purpose was to gratify the popular love for scandal, the editor ought to have been punished whether the story were true or not. Probably there was some foundation for the story published by Mr. Parke as regards several of the parties named. But, there was probably no reason for it as regards the party who brought the libel suit. From the trial it appears that his name was mentioned without sufficient evidence. The word of irresponsible parties who should not be believed under oath was the ground for it. If it were true, it would forever debar the Earl of Euston from the company of respectable men and women. The punishment is not too severe for such reckless conduct. A man's reputation and character are too valuable to be attacked and wrecked on the testimony of irresponsible parties. There is another libel suit in New York which it is to be hoped will be successful, the one against Lysander Richardson for his scandalous story regarding Mrs. James G. Blaine, jr. He published a report that Delancy Nicolls and Mrs. Blaine were driving and that Delancy Nicolls' arm was about her waist. As a matter of fact, Mrs. Blaine was in bed at this time, and had been in bed for five months. Mr. Richardson could easily have satisfied himself of this fact and should have hesitated a good while before he published such a story regarding a woman of reputation and standing. He should have given the benefit of the doubt to her. A criminal libel suit has been begun and it is to be hoped that it will end by landing Mr. Richardson in prison where he belongs. There are other blackmailing sheets in this country for the editors of which there is no punishment which could be too severe. But for fear some of the well-wishers of the Republican might think this has some reference to the libel suits brought by Judge Stuart, we will simply add that Judge Stuart's case is entirely different. He was very properly and not too severely criticised for doing what the judge of the supreme court has said was clearly beyond his jurisdiction. This kind of criticism is very different from entering a man's private life and assailing his character and reputation in a reckless and irresponsible way. This sort of thing the Republican leaves the monopoly of to some of its contemporaries.

THE DELPHIN CLASSICS.

A Valuable Collection of Books Which has Come into the Possession of Colorado College.

Through the generosity of Mr. J. J. Hagerman, the library of Colorado college has recently come into possession of a most valuable collection of books, viz: the celebrated series of the Delphin Latin Classics. The series numbers 175 volumes, embracing the complete works of all the Latin authors of the golden age of Roman literature, and many also of the post-Augustan period. This famous edition takes its name from the original purpose, or assumed purpose, for which it was published, viz: for the instruction and use of the Dauphin of France, son of Louis XIV. The Latin of Dauphin is Delphinus, and these editions of ancient authors were prepared under the guidance of Huet and Bossuet, the great preacher, tutors to the Dauphin, by 30 of the most eminent scholars of France, for his use and instruction, or as the Latin has it, *in usum Delphini*. The original edition soon attained great fame from the care and completeness with which the results of both ancient and modern criticism on classical texts were set forth and made accessible in its volumes, and during the eighteenth century it was often repeated, and reproduced also in other countries.

Meanwhile, however, there was increasing activity in classical studies, especially in Germany, Holland and England, and when in the third decade of the present century the old Delphin edition was reproduced in London by J. Valpy, there were materials at hand for the elucidation of classical texts which did not exist when the original edition appeared. All the results of more than a century of most fruitful study upon the field of classical literature were embodied in the London edition, giving it value far surpassing that of the original.

The fashion of editing classics is somewhat different now from that of 100 years ago. Now a days the editor forms his text according to his best judgment, defends the readings preferred as best he may, but has little to say about the opinions of other editors. A hundred years ago an edition was a rather bulkier affair; for it was thought just and necessary to include in it all that the ancient commentators had said about the author in question, as well as to give the results of the criticism of editors and scholars from the *editio princeps* down to the date of publication. The modern is the individual style, that of a hundred years ago the collective style. Doubtless we shall never return to the old method, but its merits no scholar will overlook who has ever busied himself at all seriously with the interpretation of classical authors. For here he finds just those excerpts which he needs from books no longer accessible, or only to be found in the very largest libraries. Of these collective editions there is no better example than the London edition of the Delphin series.

A clearer idea of its value may perhaps be conveyed by giving the names of some of the editions contained in the series, and of the more renowned scholars whose work is there set forth. Of the editions assumed as the basis for the London reproduction of the collection some of the most valuable are Ernesti's Cicero, Heyne's Vergil, Gronov's Plautus and Aulus Gellius and Westerhov's Terence. Notes critical, exegetical or prefatory, are included by almost every illustrious scholar from the renaissance to the date of publication. As for example, by Pomponius Laetus, Paulo Manutius, Scaliger, father and son, Casaubon, Justus Lipsius, Muretus, Lambinus, Bentley, Gesner, Ruhnken and many others of lesser fame.

The volumes are beautifully printed on good paper, and richly bound in leather. From the title page they seem to have been the property of a certain R. N. Burchard, surgeon in the English army in India.

While the edition does not present the latest results of scholarship, it still contains many of the greatest, and its value can scarcely be over-estimated, especially at a time when scholars are too prone to neglect that which their predecessors have done. All things considered, the collection is a most valuable acquisition to the library, and the community, as well as the college, ought to feel the greatest gratitude to Mr. Hagerman for the generosity which has brought so valuable a work into our midst.

Randall Succeeds Kelley.

COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO., January 18th, 1890.

To the Editor of the Gazette:

It is comparatively unimportant, but I will correct a statement of yours in the editorial column of to-day's GAZETTE. I regret to state that the Hon. Charles O'Neill cannot share with the Hon. Samuel J. Randall the title of "father of the house." The latter has been successively re-elected since 1863, but the former was defeated at one election (I think it was in the seventies); consequently has served two years less than the Hon. Samuel J. Randall, the present "father of the house." Yours truly,

WM. S. PARKER.

Muddy Water.

To the Editor of the Gazette.

Is it unavoidable that the city should continue to suffer from this plague of muddy water?

We were told long ago that the work of railroad building in the valley of Ruxton creek would soon be at an end, but our water is muddier than ever. The water pipes in my house were actually stopped to day with mud.

Is it a fact, as I hear, that we are taking our water direct from the source of supply and are making no use of our reservoirs? If so, cannot the condition of things be greatly improved by passing the water through the reservoirs, allowing a portion, at least, of the mud to settle there, which would both benefit the new reservoir and every

CONSUMER.

A TEUTONIC RONDEAU.

AMERICA.

"Die wacht am Rhein"—I heard it played
The other day when I had strayed
Adown a street with manner grand,
Played by a strolling German band
In tattered uniforms arrayed.

In brazen tones the trumpet brayed;
The drummer with dominant stand
Played on with unremitting band
"Die wacht am Rhein."

This alien anthem, I'm afraid,
On public peace and comfort preyed;
For soon I heard the stern command:
"Come, move along." They listened and
Meandered playing undismayed
"Die wacht am Rhein."

THE FLEETING SHOW.

Gossip of the Street—Talk Heard About Town.

Mr. Andrew Farley, now a resident of Pueblo, but formerly from Manitou, who is visiting in the city, showed me a fifty-cent piece the other day which was given to him fifteen years ago by Vice-President Wilson on the occasion of the latter's visit to Colorado Springs and Manitou. Farley was a bell-boy at the Manitou house, then presided over by Major R. L. Hopkins, where the vice-president was entertained at a banquet, and having occasion to perform some service for the distinguished visitor, the latter gave him the half-dollar which he has kept ever since. That visit of Vice President Wilson was one of the most notable events of the early days in the towns at the base of Pike's Peak. The visit was made on the 20th of May, 1875. The vice-president came down from Denver accompanied by a number of prominent people, including Governor Routt, Colonel Gilpin, the first governor of Colorado, Major Sargent, Hon. N. P. Hill, Colonel Taylor, and Colonel Rosecrans. The party was met at the depot by the officials of Colorado Springs and leading citizens with carriages. They were driven through the city and to various points of interest, banquetted at Manitou and returning here by way of Colorado City left for Denver the same day. The vice president on being asked to make a speech here refused, saying that he thought his speech making days were over, but he added: "I can only say that I shall go back to my duties in the public service trusting that your warm and hearty reception may inspire me to the better performance of them. My visit among her people has satisfied me that Colorado is worthy of a place in the sisterhood of states. I may not live to see the day, but hope I shall, when Colorado's star is added to those already on the stars and stripes." The hope then expressed by the vice-president that he might live to see the day when Colorado should be admitted to the union was never fulfilled. He died in the vice-president's apartments at the capitol in the November following.

***

In the smoking apartment of a passenger coach on a northbound train one day last week I found, quietly enjoying a cigar and his own thoughts, Donald Fletcher, head of the great real estate house of Donald Fletcher & Co., ex-president of the Denver chamber of commerce and one of the wealthiest men in Colorado. Hard work, energy and business enterprise, confidence in Denver's future when it was a shambling village and ability to keep money when he once got hold of it have been a few of the open secrets of the success of this man. If there has been a good deal of what we call luck in Fletcher's life, it has not been the kind of luck which seems invariably to fall on those who least deserve it. He has always met his luck half-way. Mr. Fletcher, in talking over the prospects for the future for Colorado Springs, expressed the opinion that it would not be many months before the Burlington road would be landing passengers at the foot of Pike's Peak. In answer to an inquiry as to what were his reasons for so thinking, he said: "It is only common sense. The Burlington must go south for coal, and they must go through Colorado Springs to do it. Then even if we lay aside the question of coal, which is a far more important one with the great line than most people think, those who know the men at the head of the Burlington know that they have far too much energy and business sense to stand idly by and see other roads gobbling up the enormous passenger traffic through this country. The tourist traffic is immense now through Colorado Springs. It will be tripled when the cog-road is finished, and, mark my words, the Burlington will be here to take its share."

***

Henry Tilford, who died in a private insane asylum in Chicago last Wednesday was known to a number of the residents of this city, he having spent several weeks here in 1880 while on his wedding tour. His death recalls a sad incident which wrecked his promising life and left him a hopeless lunatic. He was a civil engineer before the occurrence which I am about to relate and regarded as one of the most promising young men in that profession in Chicago. He was a consulting engineer for a number of large railroads and making money rapidly. In 1880 Tilford married the daughter of a wealthy Pennsylvanian. Some months after he had returned from his wedding tour he had retired to bed one night in his home in one of the suburban towns which surround Chicago when he was awakened by the sound of a pistol shot. Hurrying into the hall which his bedroom opened on he stumbled over the dead body of his wife. Mrs. Tilford had been aroused by a noise in a neighboring room during the night, it was supposed, and going to investigate, without waking her husband, she had disturbed a burglar at work rifling a bureau which contained a number of valuable pieces of jewelry. As she stood in a doorway which afforded the only means of exit for the burglar he shot her as the quickest way to get her out of his road to freedom. The terrible shock of the horrifying discovery of the dead body of his wife, to whom he was devoted, left Tilford a mental wreck. He was found in his pitiable condition, by neighbors, the next morning by the side of his wife's body. An examination by physicians proved the hopelessness of the case and he was sent to the asylum in which he has since lived and in which he died.

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Real Estate and Insurance,

Money to Loan on Approved Real Estate Security.

No. 17 North Tejon Street.

FOR RENT:

Furnished Houses.

- WEBER ST—7 room house partially furnished, in central location. Good barn. — 35
- N. TEJON ST. Corner residence of 8 rooms. — 80
- MESA ROAD—Well furnished house of 8 large rooms and bath room, piano, barn, large grounds. — 100
- N. CASCADE AVE. Elegant residence to rent to private family. — 150
- COLORADO CITY—Large boarding house. — 45
- KIOWA ST—5 room cottage. — 30
- HIGH ST—7 room house. — 50
- N. CASCADE AVE—Corner residence, 12 rooms and bath. — 135

Furnished Houses.

- N. WEBER ST 5 room house. — 20
- KIOWA ST 3 room cottage. — 20
- N. TEJON ST—Corner residence in center of the city, well adapted for a large boarding house or for renting rooms.
- N. CASCADE AVE—Corner residence of 10 rooms and bath. Piano. Large grounds. — 150
- S. TEJON ST. 4 rooms. — 25

Unfurnished Houses.

- WASHINGTON AVE—2 rooms. — 10
- N. NEVADA AVE—7 room house, good barn. — 35
- N. TEJON ST—7 room house. — 31

Unfurnished Houses.

- N. WEBER ST—9 room house. — 35
- N. WEBER ST—6 room house. — 30
- N. WAHSATCH AVE—3 rooms.
- CACHE LA POUDRE 4 room house. — 15
- N. CORONA ST—5 room house. — 10
- HUERFANO ST—4 upstairs rooms. — 13
- CUCHARRAS ST—5 room house. — 20
- S. WAHSATCH AVE—4 rooms. — 15
- S. NEVADA AVE 2 room house. — 7

MONEY TO LOAN.

The following special sums to loan for from one to five years at 8 per cent:

Two sums, each - - - - $1000

One sum, - - - - - 3200

FOR SALE—SPECIAL.

Business Property.

- BUSINESS LOT—On Tejon Street.
- BUSINESS BLOCK—Not far from Postoffice.
- BUSINESS PROPERTY—On Tejon Street.

Vacant Lots.

- A BARGAIN—In a lot on N. Cascade avenue, below the College reservation.
- CORNER LOT—On N. Tejon Street. — 4300
- N. CASCADE AVE—100x190 feet. — 7000
- COLORADO AVE—Full lot on Street car line. — 550
- LA VERGNE Vacant lot, well located; One block only from street cars — 250
- N. CASCADE AVE. Choice corner. — 9000
- INSTITUTE HEIGHTS—Lot 100 feet front — 800
- N. WEBER ST—Desirable lot. — 1500
- N. NEVADA AVE—50x190 feet fronting east. — 1500
- N. TEJON ST—100x190 feet. — 2750
- N. TEJON ST—Corner lot. — 3000

Cascade Avenue.

N. CASCADE AVE—Beautiful residence with southern exposure, well protected from northerly winds and so situated as to get the advantage of both the morning and afternoon sunlight. The house is new and modern in all its appointments. Has twelve rooms, pantry and bath room, good hot air furnace and fire grates. The grounds are large and have fine lawns with ornamental trees and shrubs.

BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE—Of modern architecture, broad verandas to the east west and south, southern balcony on the second floor, a large cemented cellar under the entire building contains *furnace room, laundry with stationary tubs, vegetable room, etc.* Reception hall, parlor and library connected by folding doors, diningroom, butler's pantry and kitchen on first floor. The house has water on every floor; also gas. The bed rooms are large and airy and all but one have either east, west or south windows. Eight open grates or fire places in the house.

Grand View Hotel.

One of the finest hotel sites in this beautiful city. The building has been thoroughly repaired throughout, having forty rooms, many of which front on the main streets and are very pleasant. It is offered for sale at a price which should pay a good interest on the investment.

Residences.

N. TEJON ST—A modern attractive cottage on the best portion of Tejon Street. Well built and artistically finished and decorated inside. Hard wood floors throughout the house. Four rooms and bath room down stairs, two sleeping rooms and servant's room upstairs; also, large trunk closet. — 5500

ST. VRAIN ST—A bright cottage of six rooms. Plenty of closets, three rooms, pantry and cellar, and water in the house. — 3500

Now is the time to secure a home. There is still an opportunity to secure excellent investments in both improved and Unimproved Property. Parties thinking of Buying, Selling, Renting or Loaning Money cordially invited to call. Carriage always in attendance to examine property. e-1-tf

F. G. ROWE, 17 North Tejon St., Opposite Opera House.

Henry LeB. Wills
Real Estate & Insurance

Notary Public

AND

COMMISSIONER of DEEDS

For Pennsylvania and Massachusetts.

MONEY TO LOAN

On Approved Real Estate Security in sums to suit borrowers.

FOR RENT—FURNISHED.

- Fine residence of 15 rooms, with modern conveniences.
- Handsomely furnished residence of 10 rooms and bath, with fine grounds and stable, on street car line, a short distance from the city.
- Stone residence of 14 rooms at Manitou. Newly furnished and with every convenience.
- Corner residence on North Cascade ave., 10 rooms, bath and furnace.
- House of twelve rooms, on North Cascade Avenue.
- House of 10 rooms, Willamette, near Cascade.
- 4 Willamette, 10 rooms, very complete.
- House of ten rooms on corner lot on N. Nevada, with stable and every convenience.
- A very desirable residence on the Mesa Road. Complete in every way.
- House of 9 rooms and bath on N. Tejon St.
- 711 N. Tejon, 8 rooms.
- 6 roomed house, short distance from city, Cheyenne Canon road, 10 rooms.

FOR RENT—UNFURNISHED.

- Very complete cottage, with bath, on Colorado avenue, in West End.
- Vermijo Street, 5 rooms.
- 307 South Weber, 4 rooms.

FOR SALE—SPECIAL.

- A new brick residence, finely finished and with all modern improvements, fronting south on Dale St. A most desirable property either for occupancy or investment.
- A cottage of seven rooms, facing east on North Tejon Street. A low price will be made to a quick buyer.
- Full lot with cottage in good repair, in an excellent neighborhood, on N. Tejon St.
- A well rented business property on Tejon Street.
- One of the most comfortable homes in the city. On the best part of North Nevada avenue. Improvements first-class, corner lot, 100x190, well situated, lawn, fruit trees and shrubbery. Can be sold complete at a very low figure as the owner is about to leave town.
- [illegible] of five rooms in first class order on lot 50x190, on North Nevada Ave.
- A dwelling of ten rooms, with all modern improvements on corner lot on North Weber st. Can be sold very low, as the owner has left town.
- Foot frontage lot 50x200 feet on Cascade ave. Is offered for a short time at a lower figure than any land in equally good situation on the avenue.
- Lot 50x200 feet, fronting south on the College Reservation. The most available residence still now on the market.
- Half block on North Nevada ave. near the College Reservation. A very low figure can be made.
- Four tenement houses well rented for a long term and very centrally located on a corner lot. The property will be sold as a whole or divided, if desired. Easy terms can be made.

FOR SALE.

I have a long list of properties, improved and otherwise, which I should be pleased to show parties desiring to purchase who will favor me with a call.

HENRY LeB. WILLS,

No. 19 N. Tejon St., Colo. Springs.

TELEPHONE 44. b-19-tf

Special Discounts

In All Departments, at

WILBUR & WOLF'S

Will continue During the month. Now is the time to secure BARGAINS. We offer a full line of Extra Super Two-Ply Ingrain Carpets at 57 1-2c, including Glen Echo, Hartford, and all the best makes.

REMEMBER!

We do not offer a few pieces as a bait, but OUR ENTIRE LINE AT ABOVE PRICE.

ALL FUR GOODS!

We now offer at HALF-PRICE, comprising Muffs, Boas and Black and Fancy Furs by the yard.

The only store in the city where competent Dressmaking is done in connection with the house. All work guaranteed. Respectfully,

WILBUR & WOLF,

No. 22 South Tejon Street.

REDUCING STOCK!

We are now reducing our stock in all departments before taking inventory. Have placed on sale a large line of Ladies', Misses' and Children's Underwear at exceptionally Low Prices. Also a large line of Hamburg Embroidery. The largest and best line in Colorado Springs. 150 dozen Full Regular Made IXI Ribbed Cotton Hose for 25c, as good as ever offered in this market, at 50c. Ladies', Children's and Misses' Cloaks cheaper than ever. 100 pieces Hartford, Glen Echo, Reed's Extra Super Carpets at 57½c. All other Carpets proportionately cheap.

GIDDINGS BROTHERS & BENT.

REPORT OF THE

First National Bank

OF COLORADO SPRINGS,

AS MADE TO THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, DECEMBER 11th, 1889.

RESOURCES.		LIABILITIES.	
Loans and discounts	$489,211 30	Capital stock paid in	$100,000 00
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	25,000 00	Surplus and undivided profits	91,847 37
Premium on U. S. bonds	5,037 50	Circulation	21,300 00
Real estate, furniture and fixtures	1,500 00	Deposits	599,264 79
Expenses and taxes paid	7,783 56		
Bonds and warrants	60,019 24		
Due from treasurer U. S.	1,125 00		
Due from banks	133,131 04		
Cash on hand	90,163 83		
Total	$812,412 16	Total	$812,412 16

STATE OF COLORADO, County of El Paso, } ss.

I, J. J. HAGERMAN, President of the above named Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. J. HAGERMAN, PRESIDENT.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 17th day of December, 1889.

[SEAL.] ASAHEL SUTTON, Notary Public.

CORRECT—Attest: B. F. CROWELL, E. J. EATON, CHAS. THURLOW, } Directors.

m-20-1m

F. E. DOW, PRESIDENT. GEO. DE LA VERGNE, VICE PRESIDENT. DAVID HERON, CASHIER.

The Exchange National Bank!

CAPITAL, - - $100,000.

DIRECTORS

F. E. Dow, W. S. Nichols, Geo. De La Vergne, F. W. Giddings, D. M. Holden, A. L. Lawton, D. Heron, K. H. Field, J. A. Himebaugh, Geo. H. Case, A. S. Holbrook. a1-1y

WE WANT BUSINESS BY MAIL ORDERS.

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THE JEWELERS,

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SALT LAKE, UTAH. DENVER, COLORADO.

k30-2m

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Get Our Prices Before Purchasing Elsewhere

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR.

If you want a choice article call at

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And get a Pure Home-Made article direct from one of the best buckwheat districts in Pennsylvania.

I Guarantee None Equal to it in this City

Fine Goods! Fine Teas and Coffee

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(MIDLAND BLOCK.) a-1-ly

AMERICAN NATIONAL BANK.

Cor. 15th and Larimer Sts. DENVER, COLO.

PAID IN CAPITAL $250,000.00

INTEREST PAID ON TIME DEPOSITS.

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H. I. REID,

City Engineer and County Surveyor.

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Night and day calls answered. Embalming. e-1-ly

S. I. WICKS,

Contractor for Sewers and Waterworks.

Dealer In

FITTINGS AND SPECIALS.

Box 737, Colorado Springs.

Through Car Service East.

The Wabash Route is the only Short Line running a through Buffet Pullman Sleeper to St. Louis without change. Direct connection made from Colorado Springs on all Lines. Try this route to St. Louis and you will take no other. Same connections for Chicago, Toledo, Detroit and all points East.

WABASH ROUTE

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

Cards under this head [illegible]

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW.

WALTER M. HATCH. No. 21 S. Tejon Street, up stairs.

WILLIAM HARRISON. Office up stairs in the second building south of the County Court house.

LUNT, ARMIT & PHILIPS. Midland Block—Room 33 [illegible] Pike's Peak Avenue, Colorado Springs, Colo. Money to loan.

J. E. McINTYRE, Ferris Block—Colorado Springs, Colo.

JOHN DeWITT PELTZ. Rooms 1 and 2, Midland Block, Colorado Springs, Colorado. Commissioner of Deeds for New York.

DENTISTS.

DR. W. FOWLER. Rooms in Prewitt block, Tejon St., opposite Giddings Bros. & Bent's.

DR. HENRY B. HAYDEN. Residence and office 35 North Tejon street. Sittings for examination of the mouth and teeth given without charge.

ACCOUNTANT.

W. B. GASKILL. Instructions in book-keeping given. Nevada avenue, second building south of court house—up stairs.

SINTON BROS.' DAIRY

Fresh Milk, Cream, Skim Milk

AND BUTTERMILK.

Delivered daily in Colorado Springs, Colorado City and Manitou. Orders by Postal Card will receive prompt attention.

FANG HING & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF

Chinese and Japanese Fancy Goods.

All styles of fine China, China Silks and Imported Curiosities from Japan. All orders promptly and neatly attended to. No. 124 E. Pike's Peak Ave.

To Quiet Your Nerves, Smoke

OCULIST AND AURIST

DR. WALKER,

JACOBSON BUILDING, 16TH & ARAPAHOE STS. DENVER, COLO.

WOODWORTH'S SHORTHAND COLLEGE

Refers, by permission, to Bishop H. W. Warren, Dr. David H. Moore. Jacobson Bldg., 16th & Arapahoe Sts., Denver. 29-1y

2 POINTERS 2

FIRST: The Present Street Car line is to give place to a MOTOR LINE in the near future, thus giving RAPID TRANSIT to all the NORTH END.

SECOND: Prices in the NORTH END ADDITION will be ADVANCED on and after February 1st, 1890.

It is hardly six months since this property was put on the market and yet 103 lots have been sold, on many of which fine residences are to be built. None but first-class houses are allowed.

BUY NOW!

You want a home in the best part of town; if not now you surely will in the future, therefore select your lots before February 1st.

INVEST NOW!

Before Prices are advanced, February 1st. There is no safer field for profitable investment than right here where the choicest residences of the city will be located. Judging by the past these lots will DOUBLE or TREBLE in value within three years. Money invested in this addition will surely earn far more than 10 per cent. compound interest, and the land is the best security in the world.

THE NORTH END ADDITION!

Is Supplied Through a Six-Inch Main With City Water.

Plats are Marked in Plain Figures and Absolutely ONE PRICE. TERMS--One-Third Cash, balance 6 and 12 months, 8 per cent. interest. Lots in

NORTH COLORADO SPRINGS!

An extension of this Addition, will be as valuable as in the North End Addition some day. TAKE A LOOK AT THEM. Apply to any Real Estate Agent or at the Principal Office,

108 NORTH TEJON AVENUE



THE NEW BAPTIST CHURCH.

A cut of the new house of worship to be erected for the First Baptist church [of] this city is presented above. The plans for the church have been furnished by F. B. Volk & Son, of Brooklyn, N. Y., and Pease & Barber of this city will be the supervising architects. The contractors are now figuring upon the work, and the contracts may possibly be let this week. The dimensions will be 110 by 70 feet. The tower is to be on Kiowa street and the Weber street entrances are to be through cloisters. The audience room will seat nearly 600, and the Sunday school room with its adjoining class rooms will accommodate over 500. When all the rooms are thrown together the pulpit, which is in the east end, will be visible by nearly 1000 auditors, thus furnishing for special occasions the largest auditorium in the city. The plans provide for the completest and most modern appointments, in the way of baptistry, class rooms, parlor, study, kitchen, dining room, etc. The interior finish is Gothic groined arch ceilings ..., seats on buried floor. The utmost care will be taken to provide a perfect system of heating and ventilation. While it is expected that the structure will cost very much less than the large houses of worship recently erected, the building committee propose to secure, if possible, every known convenience for effective church work. Colorado Springs is becoming known as a city of fine churches, as well as sanitariums, and it should be a matter of pride to the citizens. All citizens should be glad to assist the Baptist society in erecting a house of worship that will be a credit to the city, and which is required by their enlarged congregations which now usually crowd their present buildings.

MEETING OF WORKINGMEN.

Protest Made Against Contractors Who Employ Cheap Labor.

A meeting was held at Court House hall last night that was of considerable interest to the workingmen of the city, and to citizens generally who are about to build. The meeting was called by means of bills distributed about the streets asking that all stone cutters, stone masons, carpenters, brick layers, plasterers and others interested in the building business of the city be present. In response to the call the hall was filled with mechanics and laborers at the appointed time. Mr. Samuel Yarnell was chosen chairman of the meeting and Mr. J. E. Gorman secretary. Mr. Yarnell, in calling the meeting to order, spoke at length regarding its object, which he stated was to protest against contractors from outside the city coming in and bidding for work against home contractors, expecting to underbid them because they use cheap labor.

It was evident from the first that the meeting was quite deficient in speakers. A number of persons were called upon but failed to respond. Mr. Wm ... was called out and stated that he did not exactly understand the object of the meeting, but if the workmen had any grievances they should make it known through their unions. He paid good wages and always expected to. Mr. ... was roundly applauded.

Mr. Bixby, quite an old gentleman, was called upon. He said that he was opposed to such firms as that which built the bank building coming in. They did not come as residents, but were here to-day and gone to-morrow. They brought in large gangs of workmen and soon overstocked the market for labor. If there was any preference to be shown it should be to the home contractors, who spent their money here.

Mr. J. E. Gorman said the stone cutters had no grievance, as they were abundantly able to take care of themselves, as was proved during the past season. Of the scab stone cutters who came to the city last summer only a few still remained. They had scattered all over the country, and nearly all had paid fines against them in the stone cutters' unions and were now reinstated. Just recently one of the men had told him that he intended going to Denver and paying dues to the union of over $200. Men did not pay that much money for the privilege of getting work unless forced to. He declared that but a very small part of the money paid the workmen on the bank block the past year had been expended in the city. The workmen who came in did not expect to remain as citizens, and they lived in the cheapest way, and were compelled to hoard up every cent for they were never sure of getting work. Such contractors figured always to be about 20 per cent under the lowest home bidder, and expect to make the difference by hiring cheap labor, and working their men over time each day. The owners of the buildings do not get the benefit of the cut. Mr. Gorman moved that a committee be appointed, representing each class of labor employed in building, and that they draft resolutions expressing the sentiments of those present. The committee were selected as follows: George Kinsey, stone masons; Ben Hall, bricklayers; A. B. Currie, carpenters; J. E. Gorman, stone cutters; Thomas Smith, unskilled labor; John Boyle, plumbing.

The committee retired to consult and a collection was taken up to defray the expenses of the meeting. The committee finally reported the following preamble and resolutions:

WHEREAS, The compensation for skilled and unskilled labor consumed in the building business in Colorado Springs has been fixed and uninterrupted for several seasons, except the season last past, and

WHEREAS, The firms of Button & Burger, Grace & Hyde and Atkinson & Sons, contractors and builders, the latter now of this city, the former, according to rumor, intending to return, have seen fit to cut this heretofore fixed compensation for skilled and unskilled labor at from 15 to 30 per cent, and

WHEREAS, They stand alone among our contractors in the matter of cutting this compensation for skilled and unskilled labor and work their employes more time per day than said employes receive pay for, and

WHEREAS, This infamous system as practised by the above mentioned firms has called forth endless dissatisfaction and discord among the various branches of industry engaged in the building business and caused a demoralization in wages.

WHEREAS, We believe our home contractors are ever willing to meet all fair and honorable competition with good grace and fair means, but we believe this class of competition to be unfair and dishonorable.

WHEREAS, We deem it to be the sense and best judgment of this meeting, and to be to our best interest and protection, that we put forth every honorable means within our power to free ourselves of these leaches that have fastened themselves upon us within the last building season; and

WHEREAS, The reduction in wages does not in any way benefit those who contemplate building, those aforesaid firms not figuring according to low wages, but within a small per cent less than our home contractors, thereby reaping the gain, against the building element who make their homes in Colorado Springs, therefore be it

Resolved, That all skilled and unskilled organized and unorganized labor do hereby petition the public to withdraw all patronage from the aforesaid firms for such time as they continue their present system of working.

GEORGE W. KINSEY,
A. B. CURRIE,
J. E. BOYLE,
THOMAS SMITH,
J. E. GORMAN,
Committee.

After the resolutions were read a speaker, who stated that he was a carpenter, expressed the opinion that the firms mentioned in the resolutions had done much harm to both contractors and workmen in the city. He did not know, however, but the meeting was gotten up to wreak some personal spite, as he had never heard of any trades federation or other central organization in this city. He suggested that it might be well for the chairman of the meeting to join the local organization of union carpenters.

The chairman arose and said that he had been engaged in the work of assisting labor organizations since 1874. He was not a member of the carpenters' union of this city.

The motion upon the adoption of the resolutions was put, but the chair could not decide how the vote stood. A division was called for and a standing vote showed that the resolutions were adopted by a good majority.

Mr. Currie stated that he signed the resolution as an individual and not as a representative of the carpenters' union and the meeting adjourned.

The Grau opera company was the attraction at the opera house last night, performing to a very fair audience considering the number of attractions of late. Those who heard the opera for the first time last night admit to a sense of disappointment, considering its great success in the east. Whether this was owing to the opera or the company is hard to say, however. The opera abounds in striking scenes, but is lacking in those light, catchy airs so necessary to a comic opera. One of the best bits of the evening was the chorus and march at the end of the second act. The kiss duet by Miss Greenwood and Miss Aldrich in the third act, was very good. Harry Brown, the comedian, was inimitable as Pierti, a lieutenant to the brigand. Emma R. Steiner conducted the opera.

United Presbyterian church, corner of Nevada avenue and Huerfano street, services at the usual hours to-day. The pastor, Rev. H. H. Bell, being absent assisting Rev. J. D. Rankin of Denver, W. J. Brown will have charge of the services. Morning subject, "Jesus Knocking." Evening subject, "A Reward." Sabbath school at 3 p. m. Y. P. S. C. E. at 6:30 p. m.

"Henry V.," W. H. Barbour's well-known stallion, died one day the past week. He was one of the best known horses in Colorado and was valued at about $1,000.

Attention is called to Mr. Hart's new advertisement regarding the moving of pianos. Mr. Hart has a new vehicle designed especially for that purpose.

The Sunday Gazette.

Saturday Mail

The Sunday Gazette continues to present its readers an exceedingly interesting and varied amount of reading matter, and is rapidly gaining the popularity that it well merits from the reading public. One of the special and very interesting features is "The Fleeting Show," which always comprises something new and of special interest to the reading public.

A Prominent Californian Dead.

SAN FRANCISCO, January 18. Gen. M. G. Vallejo, one of the most conspicuous figures in the history of California, died at Sonoma to-day, aged 81. General Vallejo was born in Monterey, this state, and was identified with all the public events during the Mexican occupation of California, and was at one time military governor of the country.

[illegible]

SCRANTON, Pa., January 18. General Master Workman Powderly was well enough to walk out to-day, and the warrant for his arrest sworn out by Callaghan was served upon him. Powderly at once proceeded to Alderman Fuller's office and gave bail to answer in the Westmoreland court. Powderly's counsel have papers nearly completed charging Callaghan with malicious libel. The suit will be instituted next week.

NEAR NEIGHBORS.

News Items from Manitou Springs and Colorado City.

MANITOU SPRINGS.

Mr. J. S. Hirsh, of Denver, and Miss I. A. Lyons, of New York, are recent arrivals at the Cliff.

Mr. W. R. Roby, the general contractor of the Manitou Mineral Water company's building, has begun the carpenter work.

Mr. R. D. Weir states that he is continually receiving inquiries by opera troops in regard to the stage accommodations of Manitou. As Manitou has no opera house it is not at all improbable that the second floor of the Wheeler block will be thrown open to one large hall and that it will be fitted up as a theatre.

COLORADO CITY.

The law firm of Lunt, Adair & Phelps have closed their office in Colorado City.

The first services at the church of the Good Shepherd will be held to-day. The service will begin at 3.45 and be led by Rev. J. C. S. Weills. Sunday school will be organized at 3 o'clock.

Mrs. Ester M. Faulkner, who died a few days ago, was an old resident of Colorado City and the mother of Judge J. D. Faulkner. The remains were interred in Evergreen cemetery at Colorado Springs.

Gone to a Higher Court.

NEW YORK, January 18. Thomas Crehan, 70 years old, who is the father-in-law of the actor, Oliver Doud Byron, died this morning in Justice Tighe's court room. The deceased had been on a spree and his son caused his arrest. An officer brought him to court this morning, but he was taken suddenly ill and died. Crehan's oldest daughter is the well-known and accomplished actress, Miss Ada Rehan. Oliver Doud Byron married the second daughter, who is also an actress of reputation. The youngest sister is in private life. Two sons are among the active business men of Brooklyn. The old man had become a confirmed drunkard.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

A Paris paper states that the emperor of Austria will soon abdicate his throne.

M. Mariani, the French ambassador to Italy, died yesterday from pneumonia.

The weekly bank statement shows the reserve increase to be $1,765,425.

Addison C. Niles, ex judge of the supreme court of California, died at San Francisco of congestion of the lungs on Friday night.

The British fleet, which sailed south a few days ago, has returned to Zanzibar.

AMONG THE WRITERS.

The whole of the first edition (525 copies) of new letters of Lord Chesterfield was sold in London on the day of publication. The collection is edited, with a memoir, by Lord Carnarvon.

Mr. Gladstone is writing an article on Mr. Motley and his works, which will appear in an American review, and which will contain some interesting personal reminiscences of the historian.

Kate Field's Washington, a bright, well-edited weekly, comes gallantly to the front with twenty-four pages devoted to the news of the capital, and stamped with Miss Field's vivid and piquant personality.

Stanley's letters, telling the story of Emin's rescue, accompanied by illustrations and a map showing the traveler's route from the Congo to the coast, will be published early in February by Messrs. Harper & Brothers.

D. Appleton & Co., have published the third edition of the late Charles Darwin's work on "The Structure and Destruction of Coral Reefs," with an appendix by Prof. T. G. Bonney, bringing the record of research on the subject down to date.

The London World announces that its Paris correspondent, "Theoc," has started for Japan. "Theoc" is a well known contributor to the Messrs. Harper's periodicals, and is always finding some new and picturesque field of literary adventure.

George Gissing's powerful story of the proletariat, "The Nether World," which Archdeacon Farrar took occasion to praise in a recent number of the Contemporary Review, has met with such a brisk demand in England that the London publishers have just issued a popular edition.

Count Tolstoi has written a new novel which depicts a family tragedy the murder of a woman by her husband. It is said that the eminent writer's treatment of the problems of education, love, and conjugal life has made a profound impression upon those who have seen the manuscript.

Mr. Francis Parkman, of Boston, like his fellow-historian, Mr. George Bancroft, is an ardent floriculturist. After many experiments he has originated a gorgeous variety of lily the Lilium parkmanni which an English gardener is propagating, and which will soon be ready for the market.

Miss Amy Levy, whose pitiful death at the early age of twenty-seven has already been mentioned in these columns, had published not only two novels of unusual promise The Romance of a Shop and Reuben Sachs but two volumes of verse and a large number of short stories of marked merit, while a third volume of verse is about to appear.

Earl Spencer is to sell his famous library at Althorp, perhaps the best private collection of rare and curious books in England. "Why Lord Spencer should want to disperse this matchless collection is a profound mystery," says the New York Times, "for he is enormously wealthy, and there is scarcely another nobleman in England popularly supposed to be able to appreciate the value and dignity of such a possession more."

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

The Bank of France has at the present $250,000,000 in gold in its cellars.

More deciduous and other fruit trees were planted in Southern California last year than ever before.

The wealth of Mr. Rockefeller, president of the Standard Oil company, is estimated at $129,000,000.

There are fifty manufactories of imitation butter in Germany. A factory in Mannheim produces daily 6000 pounds from a preparation of cocoanuts.

The pope has changed his habits. He now devotes the time between half-past five and ten at night for the ardent perusal of newspapers of all nations.

There are now eighty-seven professors in different colleges who were students under Dr. James McCosh, the venerable ex-president of Princeton college.

For the first time in its history the British navy has to hunt for stokers. They have established a regular recruiting party similar to that used for the army.

The agitation of William II. for the purification of the German language has led to the substitution of the word "raum" for "coupe" on all the German railway carriages.

Krupp, the maker of big guns, has founded a fund of $125,000 for the benefit of those of his workmen who wish to borrow money at low rates for the purpose of building homes for themselves.

The last season of the pearl fishing in Ceylon was exceptionally successful. In twenty-two days fifty divers brought 11,000,000 oysters to the surface. The divers made about $32,000 and the government $100,000.

There are three Roman Catholic and eight Protestant missions in the Congo territory. They support twenty eight stations and ninety-five missionaries. The Protestant missions are supported by Americans, English and Swedes.

A railroad train of fifteen cars would be required to convey the food and nourishment which a man blessed with a moderate appetite consumes from the time of his birth to the day when he attains the age of three score years and ten.

The Russian minister of transportation has asked the czar to add an attache of technical education to every Russian legation abroad. An innovation, similar to the one thus suggested, has already been introduced by the German government, which some time ago sent technical experts to its London, Paris and Vienna embassies.

For the first time in many a day money loaned in Wall street on December 30th, at 40 per cent. It was once last week up to 36 per cent., and at various times during the past year has scaled 25 per cent., but the 40 per cent. quotation had not been reached till then. At this figure actual business was done.

WANTED.

WANTED A situation general housework or nurse girl. 410 S. Nevada ave. a-19 4t

WANTED—An experienced Protestant woman as laundress and chambermaid. Reference required. Apply northwest corner San Rafael and Tejon Streets. ta-16-tf

WANTED—To rent a good upright piano. Address S. D. Lucas, care of ... Gentry and Sons, Manitou, or telephone ... a-17-tf

WANTED—Immediately. A first class ... blacksmith. One who is willing to do other work when not busy in shop, ... preferred. Apply personally to G. W. Frost, Florissant, Colo. a-31 6

WANTED A kitchen girl at once at 121 N. Cascade avenue. a-19-tf

WANTED—I wish to employ a few ladies on salary, to take charge of my business at their homes; light, very fascinating and healthful; wages $10 per week. Reference given. Good pay for part time. Address with stamp Mrs. Marion Walker, Louisville, Kentucky. a 11-b-26

WANTED Girls for all kinds of work, free register for first class help. Leave your orders for help with J. M. Harden, Employment agent, 31 ... Huerfano St. a-tf

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A fine English dog cart and harness, used very little. J. R. ... Buckeye Livery, opposite postoffice. a-19 3

FOR SALE Shetland ponies, imported direct from Shetland Islands. I have ... for sale very cheap, now. Come and see. Dr. S. T. Busey, over Robinson's drug store. a-19-tf

FOR SALE Ten head of fine drivers and ... at the old Wilbur stable, next to Frame's Veterinary barn on Pike's Peak ave. ... experienced hand at clipping ... the best jobs in this line. a-11 tf

FOR SALE A good ... Apply to A. ...

FOR SALE—A ...

FOR SALE ...

FOR SALE ... W. Cucharras St.

TO RENT.

TO RENT ...

TO RENT ...

TO RENT ...

TO RENT ...

TO RENT ...

PASTURAGE.

PASTURAGE ...

PASTURAGE Good ...

MONEY TO LOAN.

THE Colorado ...

MONEY TO LOAN On good ...

LOST.

LOST ... Reward.

LOST—Two ... Tejon and ...

Thos. Shideler. J. W. ...

Thos. Shideler & Co.,
REAL ESTATE,
Loans and Insurance.
Collections a Specialty.

If you have any property to sell or rent it will pay you to list it with us. Property for sale and rent in all parts of the city.

OFFICE—Room 4, over Postoffice,
COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO.

GASOLINE AND COAL OIL!
AT
Smith & Gill's
... E. Huerfano St.
WE CARRY THE
Mandheling Java
and Mocha Coffee.
The Finest in the Market.
Goods promptly delivered.

DO NOT FORGET THAT
Willard & ...

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE.com

DAILY A... REPORT.

January 19.

... Partly Cloudy

W. S. M... — Don't Signal Co...

In the county court yesterday Jennie Jones was granted a divorce from Wiley Jones. Both colored.

The agency of A. N. Peale & Co. sold on the 18th inst. a lot in Colorado City to B. C. Dodge.

Mr. C. L. Woodring has returned to the city from a visit in Missouri, where he went with his little daughter.

There will be a meeting of the Bellevue sanitarium society on Monday, January 20th, at 4 o'clock, at the usual place.

Mr. B. D. Fisher and wife of Florence, Wis., were among the arrivals in the city yesterday, and are stopping at The Antlers.

There will probably ... concert by Dr. Gower at the First Congregational church week after next, at a popular price of admission.

Rev. A. C. Peck will preach at the First M. E. church to-day, both morning and evening. Sunday school at 3 o'clock and Y. P. S. C. E. at 6:30 p. m.

The Sunday school of the South Congregational church meets to-day at 9.45 a. m. The regular preaching services will be held at 11 a. m and 7.30 p. m. conducted by the pastor, Rev. M. D. Ormes.

Christian church, Huerfano street between Weber and Wahsatch Preaching by the pastor at 11 a. m. and 7.30 p. m. Morning subject, "The Witness of the Spirit." Evening subject, "Conversion." Sunday school at 9:45 a. m., Y. P. S. C. E. 6:30 p. m.

The matter of a right of way for the Denver & Santa Fe railroad through the property of Julia Strong, fifteen miles north of town, was filed yesterday. It is a matter that should have been settled at the time of building the road.

The stipulations in the Colorado City liquor cases referred to yesterday were filed yesterday with the exception of the case against Wm. Meyer, whose case will be heard next week. Meyer claims that he has been indicted, when in fact his brother owns the saloon.

... will be placed on sale to-morrow morning for the engagement of the Haverly-Cleveland Minstrels at the opera house next Wednesday evening. This company is said to be the largest and best now traveling and will no doubt draw a large house.

Mrs. Headland, the mother of Frank Shi..., who was killed on the Santa Fe at the time of the Fountain explosion, has arranged to have the remains exhumed from the potters' field and buried properly in a lot which she has purchased at Evergreen cemetery.

A joint meeting of the Y. M. C. A. of this city and the college Y. M. C. A. will be held in the rooms on Tejon street this afternoon at 4:15. President Slocum will preside, and every young man in the city is asked to be present, whether a member of either association or not.

There will be preaching to day at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. at the Methodist Episcopal church, south, corner of Weber and Cucharras streets; also class meeting at 12 m. and Sunday school at 9:45 a. m. To these services a cordial invitation is extended to the public.

The pastor, Rev. Richard Montague, will preach at the Baptist church to day, both morning and evening. Subject: "Zaccheus, or Curiosity in Conversion." Special meetings will be held each evening during the week, the pastor being assisted by Rev. A. A. Cameron, of Denver.

Mr. E. E. Martin has sold his Midland cigar store to Mr. Charles Bertey and Mr. Frank Pearson. They will take immediate charge. These young men are well known in the city, and they ask that their many friends will patronize them in purchasing all smokers' goods. They will keep only the best brands of cigars, tobacco, etc., and have a well selected stock of pipes, cigar holders, etc. Mr. Martin will again resume a position with N. O. Johnson's dry goods establishment. Mr. Martin is one of the most experienced dry goods men in the city.

Louis James.

Theatre goers have a rich treat in store for them next Friday evening, when the eminent tragedian, Mr. Louis James, will appear at the opera house in Shakespeare's great tragedy "Richard the Third." He will be supported by an excellent legitimate company. An exchange says: "For a period covering over twenty years, Louis James has held a prominent place in the history of the American stage. He was born to be an actor and at once assumed the position of leading man, supporting such prominent stars as Clara Morris, Charlotte Cushman, Fanny Davenport, Edwin Forrest, Lawrence Barrett and many others. For the past three years Louis James has been constantly engaged in portraying (as a star) the leading characters in our best tragedies: such service certainly gives Mr. James a stringent claim for first place among the most illustrious of our tragic actors. Louis James possesses magnetism in a high degree, can move an audience to tears and laughter in rapid succession. His face is mobile to an extraordinary degree, his voice flexible, capable of expressing volume of sound and descending to the low, sweet notes of pathos. Mr. James has a magnificent figure, tall and exceedingly graceful and is as powerful as an athlete. He, aided by nature's endowment, has won and held his position by thoroughly conscientious and artistic work at all ... so far, has been by far the most successful of his ... clearly demonstrating the ... he has upon intelligent ... He has overcome the ... opposition to all new expositions of classic roles, and the admiration ... originality and vigor have ... hundreds to thousands ... in every city in America.

BIRTH.

BARRY. At Colo... Springs, Colo., on January ..., Mrs. Henry, wife of Patrick Barry, of Clarksville, Tenn.

... will be forwarded to Tennessee over the Missouri Pacific to-day.

SEASON LOCALS.

Ten cents per line for first insertion; five cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Advertisements to go in every other day, or on certain days of the week, ten cents per line for each insertion.

HAGLEIT & BAKER, Undertakers.

No. 7 Cascade Ave. Telephone No. 1... d-3-tf

The senior member of the firm of Fairley Brothers, is now in the eastern markets buying Furniture and House furnishings for next season's business. Their customers may expect some of the best bargains and lowest prices ever offered in this city.

He has secured contract for the celebrated Widdicomb Furniture for this season. Entire new styles and designs of their chamber suits in both antique and sixteenth century finish. These suits will arrive in January, and other lines soon to follow. All we ask now is for our customers to watch closely our new goods and new prices which will speak for themselves.

Respectfully,

FAIRLEY BROTHERS.

SPECIALS BY EDWARD FERRIS.

I have $60,000 in loans of $2000 and $3000 each on improved property in the best location in the city of Pueblo. They run from three to five years and bear interest at the rate of 9 per cent and are on new buildings worth more than double the amount of the loan, are first class in every respect and a first lien upon the property.

YOU can double your money in six months, or one year by purchasing a beautiful 9 acre tract on the Cheyenne Canon road, for $600 before the Electric line is put in.

Three very desirable residences with modern conveniences, in the north end at special bargains.

A good paying business in Colorado Springs for sale at $25,000. Is now paying $10,000 a year net profit. $15,000 cash required as first pay ment.

EDWARD FERRIS.

a-17-tf 104 Pike's Peak Ave.

SUNSHINE COAL.

The best coal for domestic use, for grate, furnace and range it is unequaled. Lump and ... furnished in any quantity.

C. R. CRITCHELL.

Telephone 39. 112 Pike's Peak. k-30-tf

ATTENTION, WHEELMEN!

To all Wheelmen and Those Interested in Cycling:

There will be a meeting at the Clothing store of M. S. Reifeld, on Tejon Street, Tuesday evening, January 21st, at 8 p. m. for the purpose of Organizing a Bicycle Club. Extraordinary inducements will be offered to all Charter members. We hope to see every Wheelman in the city present. GEO. T. WITTEN.

a-18-2

... buys the ... in Green Mountain Falls. O... Weber. a-11-tf

If you have a house to rent or sell leave word at Ashby's Jewelry ... Open until 8 o'clock evenings. a-11-tf

For dressmaking at home or by the day, call upon Mrs. A. M. Mist, at the Finley Cottage, on the ... Road.—Perfect fitting for Ladies guaranteed. a-11-1m

SPECTACLES fitted accurately at Ashby's.

Mr. U. J. Davis, who recently purchased the Central Livery, 126 Pike's Peak, intends to make a specialty of keeping boarders. His stable is the most central, his stalls are roomy and well arranged. The best care and attention will be given to horses entrusted to him. Abundant feed and bedding will be provided and the choicest that the market affords. a-5-tf

Private money to loan on good security with L. E. Dwinell & Co., Brokers, 112 Pike's Peak avenue. No delays. 1-30-tf

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SOME FIRST CLASS LOANS ON CITY REAL ESTATE, AT 8 PER CENT. INTEREST. W. H. McINTYRE, OPERA HOUSE BLOCK. REAL ESTATE AND FINANCIAL AGENT. a 5-tf

Try Egg Nut and Lump Coal. It will please. Wm. Lennox. Telephone 89. k-13-tf

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Order books for Maitland and Franceville coal, at R. Hillhouse, 109 N. Tejon; Knapp's ... south of Postoffice.

UNION ICE & COAL CO.

Telephone 81. b-31-tf

PIANOS MOVED BY HART & SON ON THEIR NEW PIANO TRUCK WITH PERFECT SAFETY. STAND CORNER TEJON AND PIKE'S PEAK AVE. a-19-1m

TO BE HAPPY ALL THE YEAR.

Yes, and what can most assist us
To be cheerful, gay and bright,
Give us buoyancy of spirit,
To our minds a beautiful light.
Hark! a thousand voices answer,
And re-echo to the skies.
Why, the SPECKS which Ashby sells us
And which everybody buys.

D. ASHBY. Optician. 8. Tejon Street.

OPERA HOUSE

Wednesday Evening.

CLEVELAND'S

Magnificent -:- Consolidated

MINSTRELS!

Fresh from their overwhelming triumphs at the Grand Opera House and Fourteenth Street Theatre, New York, led by the King of Minstrels, the inimitable and only

WILLIS P. SWEATNAM,

and Fat and Funny

BILLY RICE.

Ed Marble,	Frazier & Hunnell,
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Hanley & Jarvis,	J. P. O'Keefe,
Geo. Nunn,	H. J. Howard.

Sumptuous Spectacular Scenic First-Part, Venetian Nights.

The Egyptian Phalanx,

Amazing Antipodean Annex,

THE -:- JAPS.

Grand Parade of this Powerful Organization at 11 45 O'clock, on the day of Performance.

SCALE OF PRICES.

Parquette	2 00	Balcony	1 00
Parq. Circle	1 50	Gallery	50

Seats on sale at the Midland Ticket Office to-morrow morning. a-19-d.

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Numbering Machines, Dating Stamps, Rubber Type and Figures.

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a-17-tf Gazette Office.

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Buy and Sell Real Estate

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Choice Properties in All Parts of the City.

Fire Insurance. Plate Glass Insurance. Life Insurance. Accident Insurance.

Insurance Assets represented $150,000,000 being the oldest and largest companies in the country, as follows:

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Germania, of New York	2,110,794 81
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All Losses Promptly Settled.

Careful and prompt attention given to collection of rent, interest, etc., and do a general real estate business.

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Chicago Store.

KIOWA STREET WEST OF TEJON STREET

Millinery at Cost.

Toys away below cost. All other lines of goods at a great reduction to reduce stock.

All Kinds of Material for Fancy Work.

Stamping done to order.

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No. 9 North Tejon St. MATTHEW KENNEDY, No. 9 North Tejon St.

Real Estate -:- Insurance -:- Loans -:- Collections

AGENT FOR AUSTIN BLUFF LOTS. The finest suburban residence location combining view of mountain and plain in the state. Beautiful parks, overgrown with large pine trees; unequalled as a health location; pure air, pure water, no smoke, no dust, plenty of sunshine. Lots in this beautiful suburb are large size, from one to four acres, being thus well adapted for fine residences. Only twenty minutes drive from center of our city. This property is the eastern terminus of the Electric Street Car line now being constructed, and will be completed within the next 60 days, to the east of our city. With this rapid transit line, lots in this beautiful locality will be much more acceptable than lots nearer the city on the ordinary horse car line. Do not fail to examine this property before purchasing.

ALSO AGENT for the most desirable lots in Boulder Heights Addition. We handle only first class properties, and can guarantee satisfaction in every case. Buy only the best. If it does not pay you to invest in a desirable locality it certainly will not pay you to invest at all. Choice properties, improved and unimproved, in all parts of the city.

Choice Lots for Sale in the North End Additions.

LOTS ON CASCADE AVENUE from $250 upward. The Street Car Line is now extended to these additions, and parties looking for low priced homes on the main avenue of our city should examine these properties at once.

FIRE! FIRE! FIRE!

Protect yourself against any shock from the sound of the "Fire Alarm!" by calling at No. 9 North Tejon Street and getting your Property INSURED. Low Rates and First-Class Companies only represented. All Losses promptly and fairly adjusted.

FOR RENT Unfurnished.

Desirable 8 room cottage, with bath room, good closets, open grate, sewer connections, North Tejon street, near Acacia Park. 40

House eight large rooms, North Weber street newly papered throughout, furnace heat, large closets, bath, etc., complete. Also good barn and carriage house.

Three room house East Kiowa street, $16.

Six room house, North Tejon street. 20

Five room cottage, Cheyenne ave., near Weber Street. Also good barn. 20

Six room house, North Tejon Street, south of College reservation. 31

House six rooms, North Weber Street, near Cache la Poudre Street. 30

FURNISHED.

Very desirable 10 room house, North Weber Street. This house is almost new, never has been rented, and is in first class condition. Corner lot, south and west front.

Very desirable house 12 rooms, bath room, good barn and carriage house. Corner lot, south and west front on North Cascade Avenue. This property has never been rented and is in first class shape and fully furnished. Will be rented from March 5th for six months, at low rental to desirable tenant.

House six rooms, North Nevada Avenue, near Park.

FOR SALE.

Very Desirable Corner—Lot 100x100, corner Cucharras and Cascade. Bargain.

FOR SALE.

One of the most desirable corners on North Nevada avenue, south and east front, lot 100x190, with large growth of shade and fruit trees. This property Is under the ditch and parties wishing a choice location, should examine it.

Good 5 Room House—Corner lot, Corona st., $2,000; one-half cash, balance on time.

3 Room House—South Cascade, $1,3 0.

Two room house—Lot 50x100, Rio Grande st., $900.

Good 5 room house, cellar, etc., S. Nevada ave. Full lot $2,000.

New House 4 Rooms.

Five room house, Weber street, in good condition, $2750.

FOR SALE.

Brick house 9 rooms bath room, etc. Lot 100x190, convenient to Pike's Peak ave.

One of the finest Residences—North Nevada ave., Double house 9 rooms, bath, etc.

Two choice lots, North Nevada. Party anxious to sell.

Double house, North Cascade avenue, in all 17 rooms, new and modern in style. This property can be sold at a price that the rentals will easily pay 12 per cent on investment.

Seven room house, North Nevada ave. Price moderate.

The finest 150 feet on west side Cascade avenue south of the College.

FOR SALE.

The most desirable lots on Institute and Boulder Heights.

Desirable corner lot, 100x190, Cascade avenue, with 5 room house. Room for additional small houses. Good location to rent.

Very desirable house, North Weber street. Seven large airy rooms. Also good closets, bath room. Open fires, etc., complete. This can be sold either furnished or unfurnished.

Seven room house, South Tejon street, near the Park. This house is almost new. Very convenient location. Offered at low price.

Call at my Office for Location, Prices, etc. We will cheerfully Show you Property.

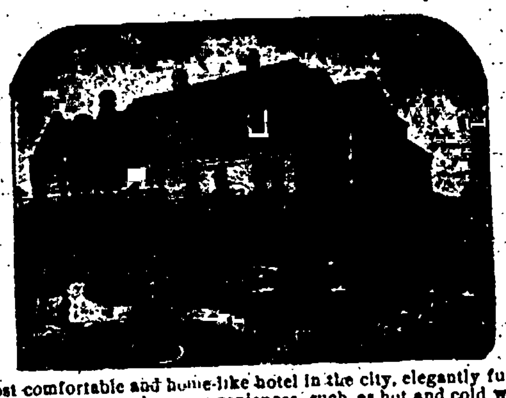
MATTHEW KENNEDY, Real Estate Dealer, No. 9 North Tejon Street.

THIS SPACE RESERVED FOR

JOHN LENNOX!

The Furniture Dealer.

m19-ly



The most comfortable and home-like hotel in the city, elegantly furnished and complete with all the modern conveniences, such as hot and cold water, baths, steam heat, gas and electric lights.

Situated in the best residence portion, free from noise and dust. Broad sunny verandas surround the house, and the large beautiful parlors are luxuriously furnished. The manager has catered to the public for the past twelve years in this city, and will spare no pains to make guests comfortable. The rooms are now being engaged for the winter, rates according to location of room. Table unexcelled.

Single Meals, 75c; Table Board, $8.00 per week; By the day from $2.50 to $3.00.

m12-tf MRS. H. H. STEVENS, Manager.

THE NEW SHOE STORE.

The Only Exclusive Ladies' Shoe Store in the City.

I have the agency for D. Armstrong & Co.'s celebrated fine Shoes for Ladies. They are without doubt the best and finest shoes made. I carry a large line of his Hand Turns and Hand Welt Shoes, which I am selling for $4 00, $4.50 and $5.00 every pair warranted. I also have a genuine hand sewed turn; a fine French Dongola Kid Button Shoe at $3.50; and the best shoe for $2 50 in the city. Please call and examine them at

F. F. GRISWOLD,

(a-6-ly) 26 Pike's Peak Ave., Next to New Bank Block.

A FEW ATTRACTIONS IN DWELLINGS ON THE INSTALLMENT PLAN. IF YOU WANT SOMETHING DESIRABLE CALL AT ONCE ON A. H. CORMAN, ROOM 7, NICHOLS BLOCK.

CHAS. L. TUTT & CO.,

NO. 102 NORTH TEJON STREET.

REAL ESTATE.

Colorado Springs and Pueblo properties for sale. Rents collected. Money to loan. Insurance written in the best companies. 1-14-1m

JOHN POTTER

131-2 S. Tejon St.

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1-3-tf

H. S. ERVAY. ROBT A. MEIER

H. S. Ervay & Co.

No. 3 N. Tejon St.

Real Estate!

AND

INSURANCE.

Ervay's Addition lots cheap and payments easy.

Team ready to show property at any time.

If you have property for sale or to rent it will pay you to list it with us.

Property for sale and to let in all parts of the city.

A BARGAIN—A fine residence, all modern improvements, lot 50x190, within one block of new bank building.

ESTABLISHED 1873.

El Paso County BANK.

CAPITAL PAID IN - - - - $100,000

SURPLUS - - - - - - - - $5,...

Transacts a General Banking Business. Drafts drawn on the principal cities of the United States and Europe.

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COAL. MAITLAND LUMP MAITLAND NUT FRANCEVILLE LUMP.

We are prepared to quote special prices on winter supply.

Franceville is what you want for your furnace, to save filling your house with soot and cleaning flues.

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Eyes Carefully Tested for Glasses.

Eye and Ear Infirmary!

Full stock of Artificial Eyes on hand.

Parlors 2, 3, 4 and 5, Cor. 16th & Curtis Sts

DENVER, COLO. m-10-6m

DENVER CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC ELOCUTION AND ART.

First class instruction guaranteed. Special attention given to those preparing to teach. Full graduates course. For full information apply to MISS CLARA IRWIN, Director, 1830 Welton St., Denver, Colo.

W. R. THOMPSON,

Who was for five years connected with the NORTH END BARBER shop is now in charge of

-:-THE PALACE-:-

And will be glad to see his friends. a-1-1m

M. D. SWISHER.

Successor to WM LENNOX.

As agent for the sale of the Colorado Coal and Iron Co.'s CANON CITY AND CAMERON COALS is now prepared to quote prices, and very respectfully solicits a share of the trade.

OFFICE ROOM—No. 5 E. Huerfano st. Telephone 78. Order books at the Hardware stores of G. S. Barnes & Son and W. C. Stark. b-11-tf

REAL ESTATE, LOANS AND INVESTMENTS.

EDWARD FERRIS,

REAL ESTATE,

Loan and Investment Broker,

OFFICE, 104 PIKE'S PEAK AVE.

Business Done in the Four Principal Cities of Colorado—Denver, Colorado Springs, Pueblo and Trinidad.

Money to Loan at Lowest Market Rates.

Special Bargains:

Two story and basement business block on Tejon street: lot 25x100: paying 12 per cent interest on selling price.

Two-story 7 room residence, centrally located, on Weber street. Price, $3,000; the lot alone is worth $1,000.

Two story frame, 12 rooms, on Pike's Peak avenue: lot 100x190: can be improved and made to pay 12 per cent net on purchase price.

Five small cottages in different parts of the city at prices ranging from $1,000 to $1,500, for sale at great bargains and on terms to suit purchaser.

LOTS FOR SALE IN

Boulder Heights, Roswell City, North End Addition, Cahn's Addition, West Colorado Springs, Colorado City, Pike's Peak Addition, Parrish's Addition.

Improved properties of all kinds in different parts of the city, among which are some of the finest residences of Colorado Springs and which can be bought at very reasonable terms.

Besides the above properties in Colorado Springs, I have a number of excellent bargains in improved and unimproved properties in Pueblo and Trinidad, and will be glad to furnish information to any one who is seeking an investment in either of those cities. I also have several small cottages to rent, and my carriage is always ready to show the same.

Edward Ferris,

REAL ESTATE AND LOANS,

Agent for Eastern Capitalists. 101 Pike's Peak Avenue.

J. C. KING & CO.,

DEALERS IN

FANCY, IMPORTED AND STAPLE GROCERIES.

A SPECIALTY MADE OF FANCY GOODS.

TELEPHONE No. 83. NO. 111 N. TEJON STREET.

COLORADO SPRINGS GARDEN RANCH!

Templeton's Gap.

Pure Bred Holstein-Friesian Cattle—Pure Bred Jersey.

Amsterdam Belle's Mahomet 2359, H-F H. B., Advanced Registry.

Ace 3,963, A. J. C. C., Stoke Pogis-Kioter.

Terms $25.

Grade Up Your Herd!

Every calf from either of the above will contain fifty per cent of their blood. A high grade milch cow costs no more to keep than a scrub.

If booked before Feb. 1st a limited number will be served free by Irene's Stoke-Pogis (Jersey.)

TROTTING-BRED STALLION,

Bashaw Jr.'s Sir John—Terms $25.

Breed Only from the Best!

Send for Pedigrees - - Visitors Welcome.

Office 106 Pike's Peak Avenue.

Merrill & Denton,

106 Pike's Peak Ave.,

OFFER LOTS IN

Boulder Heights Addition No. 1,

For a Few Days Longer at Former Prices.

These lots are on the proposed line of the Electric Street Railway. Only few for sale, the greater portion have been taken off the market. These prices defy competition. Call early, these lots are going quick. Also lots in

Boulder Heights, Highlands, Institute Heights

AT LOWEST PRICES.

SEAVEY'S ADDITION is now coming to the front. Lots from $...; $650 on Nevada Avenue.

We have the best lots at Lowest Prices in all parts of the city and can satisfy any customer. Central office for

Boulder Heights Addition No. 1, North End Addition, Seavey's Addition, North Colo. Springs, Grand View Add., Etc.

Lots in Mayfair, Edwards Addition, Rock Island Addition, Cahn's Addition. We have Improved Properties too numerous to mention. Insurance at bottom rates. Money to loan at 7 and 8 per cent.

SIMEON J. DUNBAR,

REAL -:- ESTATE

Headquarters for the Best Property in the North part of city. For Sale in Edwards' Addition, just south of North End Addition.

Several blocks of the best residence lots on both sides of Tejon street ... Nevada avenue, on line of horse cars, between Columbia and Fontanero st... All streets 100 feet or 140 feet wide. Corner lots 100x190 feet: inside lots 50x... These lots will always be in the best residence part of the city. They are now offered lower than any other residence lots equally well located, and present selling prices must advance on account of rapid improvements, and many first class houses now building and other fine residences soon to be built in that vicinity.

Call at office for information and plat.

SIMEON J. DUNBAR,

Financial Agent, - - - - No. 4 North Nevada Av.

Second Door North of Pike's Peak Avenue

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE.COM

The Grand View Addition

Commands an Unsurpassed View of the entire city and the mountains, including the Greenhorn Range and the Spanish Peaks. Having every facility, including rapid transit and pure water, without the dust and smoke of the city its advantages as a home and its certain future as a profitable investment are apparent.

o

The Electric Road will soon be in operation. You know what that means. You will ride out and wish you had purchased before the choice blocks were sold.

o

Colorado Springs is fast becoming a city, and at its present rate of increase will in a few years outgrow its present status as a health resort only. This fact is admitted by all. Our suburbs are pleasant, and in this particular instance surpass even the city proper; and the future homes of our growing population will be largely selected far enough away from the centre to escape the smoke, dust and traffic of a busy community.

o

This property is less than two miles from the centre, and can be bought for one-third the price asked for other lots similarly located as to distance.

o

There can be no doubt that in two or three years this property east of the city will become very valuable. Lack of water and transportation have kept it out of the market. Now that these two essential features are supplied, the rise in value depends only on the growth of the city as a whole, and no one can be so blind as not to realise that in three years time or even less we shall double our present population.

o

For the next thirty days you can buy a block of 32 lots for the same price as one lot on any of the main avenues of the town would cost.

o

This is cheap property, but will not be so very long. A number of fine residences are to be built on the Heights and these pioneers of a future favorite locality and the completion of a rapid transit line cannot but bring a great increase in value.

GRAND VIEW ADDITION!

Grand View Addition Company has recently purchased the 320 acres in the Salomon Tract on the Heights East of the city and adjoining the Knob Hill Addition on the north. They have platted the west 160 acres, and on

MONDAY, JANUARY 5th

And for 30 days thereafter the property will be offered IN BLOCKS ONLY. This is positively the choicest Residence Property ever offered in Colorado Springs for the money.

Purchasers Can Build at Once,

As the entire tract is supplied by the Austin Bluff Water Co. Call early and secure site for your home before prices advance on account of ELECTRIC RAILROAD, now in course of construction, which will run through the Addition.

For Investment.

The most profitable investments that can be made in growing cities are the early purchases of Lots and Blocks in Choice Additions. The splendid location and its many advantages make this property more desirable for speculation than can be found elsewhere in the city. Buy a Block now at

Acreage Price

Before the property is put on the market in lots, and thereby save money and make a Big Profit. Call and secure a Choice Location at FIRST PRICES.

Terms Easy.

Office of the Grand View Addition Co., 106 Pike's Peak Avenue.

OR APPLY TO ANY REAL ESTATE AGENT.

ADVANTAGES

OF THE

GRAND VIEW ADDITION!

For Homes or Investment.

1. A grand view on all sides.

2. Away from and above the smoke and dust of the city.

3. Pure water in abundance for domestic uses.

4. Irrigating water from the [illegible]artin and McGovney ditch.

5. RAPID TRANSIT.

6. All the advantages of the city and many more with none of its disadvantages.

7. The low price at which it is offered in blocks only for 30 days.

8. The usual prohibitory liquor clause in every deed.

9. The Company is abundantly able and determined to improve this property and any promise it makes will be carried out to the letter.

For further information go and see the property for yourself.

o

Other things being equal, the [illegible] growth of cities is always on high ground.

o

Now that the [illegible] with good pipe water, and in the near future is to have an independent [illegible] RAPID TRANSIT [illegible] there can be little doubt that values will advance rapidly in the near future.

o

For 30 days after January 5 you can buy the property at [illegible] in blocks only. There will be a [illegible] for it, so make your selection early.

ILLUSTRATED PAPERS.

History of Some of the Illustrated London Papers.

The Illustrated London News and the Daily Graphic.

Interesting Facts Told by a Well Known Journalist.

[Copyrighted, 1890, by Theodore Stanton.]

LONDON, January 6.—The appearance of the first London illustrated daily, the Daily Graphic, just established by the proprietors of one of our leading illustrated weeklies, the Graphic, is my *point de depart* for a hasty sketch of the illustrated journalism in London.

It is remarkable that it should have been left to the year 1890 to see the experiment of an illustrated daily tried in this metropolis with near six million inhabitants; and it is not surprising that already a rival is talked about. In fact, the one which will appear last (if it ever appear at all) was the first projected.

Two enterprising young men—one was to be the editor and one the art manager of the new journal—were going about seeking for capital to devour in the effort to start the first London Illustrated Daily, when Mr. Thomas, of the weekly Graphic, who had cherished the idea in his breast for many a year, heard that his pet notion was about to be turned into fact by somebody else. So he hasted to stir up the proprietors of the weekly Graphic, and they are stepping forward with their million of capital in their hands to do the thing, while the young would be editor and art manager of the projected rival are still seeking their milch cow in the financial world.

It is possible for an ordinary daily, or for an illustrated weekly, to absorb a terrible amount of money without returning any of it again. What will a journal run into which combines both manifestations for spending? The Daily News, though it was edited by Charles Dickens when first started, lost $100,000 before it began to pay. Numbers of illustrated weekly papers have begun and failed in London their enormous expenses swallowing up thousands as a big gulfs down earth when men try to fill it up. What will an illustrated daily consume? But the new Graphic has the prestige of success about it, in the men who are managing it.

***

The Illustrated London News is by far the oldest of the English journals of the class. It was founded in 1842. The first number appeared on May 14th of that year; so we have waited nearly fifty years for our daily after getting our weekly established.

The Graphic, however, was not published till 1869. Then it came in for the sensation of the Franco German war, and was from the first a great and paying success. The men or rather the man—who established it and made it a success, is at the head of the new daily. It is not a novice's speculation. They are going to illustrate all the events of the hour, and to do it from day to day by means of no ugly "processes," but by genuine wood engraving. Forty engravers are sitting up all night and every night to work. The machinery necessary to allow of rapid printing, so as to get the paper on the breakfast tables of London with the engravings in, is of the newest type. It is said to have cost $100,000.

What a change this rapid and costly production represents from the days, all but fifty years ago, when an enterprising Nottingham newsvendor and small printer was cogitating over the establishment of the first illustrated weekly! Then, the difficulty of getting engravings ready to illustrate the news of even the entire past week seemed to be too great to be overcome; and experienced editors, such as Charles Knight, who was then issuing the Penny Magazine, declared a pictorial newspaper to be impossible.

Herbert Ingram, who founded the first English illustrated weekly, kept a little printing and newspaper-selling business in the old town of Nottingham in the year that Queen Victoria came to the throne. He was a young fellow under thirty then. He was poor, and scantily educated. He was born in Boston, Lincolnshire, in 1811, and being early left an orphan he had received no other education than the "three R's," picked up at the Boston Free school. Having served his apprenticeship and some time as a journeyman printer in Boston and London, he had settled in Nottingham in a small way of business. It was this poor, illiterate young fellow who conceived the idea of an illustrated weekly, founded the Illustrated London News and made his fortune.

What led him to think of such a thing? Well, one or two of the London papers which he sold over his counter contained illustrations occasionally of such specially exciting subjects as the burning down of the house of lords and the house of commons in 1834, the coronation of Queen Victoria in 1838, the christening of her baby heir in 1841, and the sensational murders of the hour. Poor things enough, those illustrations were. The Queen in her coronation chair, as depicted in the Observer is like a farthing wooden doll off a Christmas tree, and the archbishop who holds the crown over her has much the appearance of a pair of fire-tongs decked on top with a war mask. Nevertheless Ingram found that the papers containing even such wretched sketches were in great demand. When he could stick up in his shop window a specimen illustration of some current event, the paper which contained it was sure to sell off faster than he could supply it. So the happy thought occurred to him why not have a weekly paper that should be always illustrated—that should give sketches of everything interesting that happened and in which the pictures should be the main attraction?

Who can guess what difficulties and obstacles the young printer overcame before he got his idea carried into practice? But at length, the money and the workmen of every grade—artists, editor, authors, journalists, engravers, printers were found, and the first number of the new venture came to light. This was, as I said before, on May 14th, 1842. The first number sold over 26,000 copies. But this was a "success of curiosity," the sale of number two was much less. However, by the end of the first year of publication, an average circulation of 60,000 per week was gained, and the paper was already an established success.

It seems a long time ago fifty years. Yet many of those who worked on the Illustrated London News in those days are still amidst us in London. Sir John Gilbert, R. A., for instance he was a youngster then, just beginning his career, but he was the artistic mainstay of the new paper, and only last season more than one of the veteran's new pictures appeared on the walls of the royal academy. A fine, dashing style he has; knights in armour waving great banners, barons of olden time amidst their retainers, tournaments in full progress anything with plenty of life and go and little finish suits Gilbert. As he is now, so he was half a century ago; and his bold style and fast work just suited the new paper. He made a great success with one picture in the first number. It was a portrait of Queen Victoria in her costume as Queen Philippa of Hainhault, worn at a fancy dress ball which she gave that week at Buckingham palace. So pleased was the queen with the black and white sketch of herself that she gave the artist a commission to paint her in that costume, and so set both himself and the Illustrated London News a step on towards success.

The heading which still decorates the front page of the Illustrated a view of the Thames, with the dome of St. Paul's towering up and the lord mayor's procession proceeding in boats towards the distant tower of Westminster abbey was used in the first number. There was a comic illustration of a police court case; but the paper soon became too genteel for that sort of thing. A large picture of a great fire in Hamburg, and views of some places in India, where England had then a little war going on with the ameer of Afghanistan, took up a good deal of space. Then there was a picture of "Ladies' Fashions," representing two impossibly slim females shaped like sugar loaves i. e., gradually widening from head to foot, with inverted coal scuttles perched over the ringlets in clusters that hid their blushing cheeks. With what interest I look upon that picture and its accompanying letter press! It is a sermon in itself on the advancement of woman to contrast that idiotic costume and that gushing twaddle about nothing but clothes, as the only subject of interest to womankind, with the easy, artistic garb of to day, and the variety and often seriousness of the topics that I have been allowed to treat during the four years in which I have been writing the weekly "Ladies' Column" of the Illustrated London News.

Naturally, the royal family have been from the first a great source of interest to the subscribers, and consequently of revenue to the proprietors of the paper. A portrait of Queen Victoria was the gem of the first number; a second portrait the chief attraction of Number 3; and sketches of the attempt of Francis to shoot Her Majesty as she drove in St. James' park were prominent in No. 6. Every event of the queen's life is copiously illustrated, month after month; in short, the British public seems never to tire of representations of its "costly toy." The court, and the royal family, on their side have given every facility and assistance from the first to the artists and authors of the Illustrated London News, and later on to those of the Graphic and the Lady's Pictorial.

I had an amusing lesson about the consequences of this intimate alliance soon after I began to write for the paper. It had occurred to me several times to see the Prince of Wales repeatedly smoking in the company of ladies. I had to describe the royal military tournament at the Agricultural hall, and there I beheld in the royal box the following spectacle: The front row of the box was occupied by the Prince of Wales, with the princess on one hand and the Duchess of Manchester on the other. Next to the Princess of Wales sat the Duchess of Teck, and beyond her came Prince Albert Victor, a lad of twenty, with hardly any down on his lip. He had on his other side the pretty Princess Mary of Teck, his second cousin, whom the gossips say he is in love with and wants to make our future queen, and, to whom he certainly pays great attention. Well, these two royal highnesses, the youthful son and the middle-aged father, each flanked by ladies and in the presence of many hundreds of other women of position, sat puffing away at their cigars the entire time they remained—one finished, another was lit up! What an example of manners! The first gentlemen of the empire smoking in the presence of women, necessarily without leave asked and obtained—for granting that the princesses "did not object," we other women were certainly not asked if we did, and politeness was due to us too from the "first gentlemen."

Well, I expressed my opinion in mild and gentle terms about the discourtesy and bad manners of the princes smoking in a public place. With my "proof" came a sweet little note from the dear old gentleman the editor, who is himself the very pink of politeness, saying—"I must ask you to be good enough to remove from your proof your observations on the Prince of Wales smoking amidst ladies. We, as a paper, owe a great debt to the royal family, and must on no account give offence. Moreover, most of the subscribers will not tolerate any criticism of the royal family, even in a matter that would be admittedly open to criticism in others!"

The editor in question, Mr. Latey, senior, is one of the several servants of the newspaper who have been there almost from the beginning. Mr. Latey was not the first editor, a Mr. Bailey having filled the post for some few years, to be succeeded by Dr. Charles Mackay, author of "There's a Good Time Coming Boys," and many other popular songs, who was editor from 1848 to 1859.

The office of the News is certainly favorable to longevity. Dr. Mackay, though very aged, still lives. Mr. Plummer, who was cashier back in those early days, was still drawing checks in the office less than twelve months ago. The sub-editor is no longer young. As to Mr. Latey, the editor in chief, his beautiful old world manners are the chief indication of his age, for there he works away like any young fellow of thirty, bearing the burden of an exciting post on his shoulders in the office familiar to his steps since he was really young.

The reason why the business of a paper, that really needs all that the enterprise of youth can do to keep it properly up with these rushing times, is so largely in the hands of very old servants, makes a pretty story on the whole.

Herbert Ingram, the founder of the News, though in most respects a singularly strong and sturdy minded man, had a morbid horror of storms. Dr. Mackay tells how absolutely terrified the calm, astute proprietor of the paper was while with him in Switzerland during a thunder storm of great violence. By a horrible coincidence, he had to battle for his life for a long time and lost it at last—in the midst of a wild storm of lightning and thunder. It was on Lake Michigan, in September, 1860. The steamer Lady Elgin, on board which were Mr. Herbert Ingram and his eldest son, who were making a pleasure trip through the states, was run into in the dark by another vessel and shortly after sank, and of 393 persons on board, only 114 were saved. The dead body of Herbert Ingram was washed ashore, fastened to a spar, some three hours afterwards It was still quite warm—showing that the unfortunate man had only just expired. For all those hours he had tossed about fighting vainly for life, in the midst of a violent storm of thunder, on the dark waters of the inland sea.

The News was by this time (eighteen years after establishment) a good property, and Ingram left a family of sons. Many people advised his widow, whom he left with full directions, to at once sell the paper. Her boys were not old enough to manage it, and friends thought she could not do so. But she said: "No: if she could keep it going it would be a fine property for her sons, and she did not feel justified in throwing it away. So she called together the head men in the various departments of the office, and laid her position before them, and she and her upright servants together worked the paper on successfully, till such time as her boys grew to men and could take the management into their own hands. They have it now; two sons, Mr. William Ingram, late M. P. from his father's native town of Boston, and Mr. Charles divide the management between them; and they have a resolution not to dismiss any of the old servants who served them and their mother so well in their need.

Mr George Augustus Sala was for years one of the literary props of the Illustrated London News. His "Echoes of the Week," with their quaint lore and drole little stories about everything that happened, were eagerly looked for, and did much to keep the News popular in the literary department. Sala writes no more for it, now. What were his columns are at present filled for English consumption with the mild jokes of Mr. James Payne, the novelist, while the American edition has the same space occupied by Mr. Howard Paul, whose brisk native humor, I suppose, suits "the other side" better than Mr. Payne's placid little puns and tiny jokelets.

Other literary contributors, regular or occasional, are Mr. Davenport Adams, who almost equals Mr. Sala in the variety and extent of his knowledge and the lightness of his touch; Mr. W. W. Fenn, a blind literary man, whose forte is describing scenery; Miss Clo Graves, a young girl dramatist noted for dressing in a man's evening coat and vest, with a "dickey" fastened with a ruby stud, above which her handsome face and dark cropped hair make her look exactly like a young [illegible], Mr. Clement Scott, the playwright, who "does" the criticisms of the theatres, and Mr. John Lates, junior, one of the most capable all round journalists of London, equally good at a tender little set of verses, a thrilling story and a serious "leader." The art editor is Mr. Mason Jackson; the literary and pictorial departments being kept quite distinct.

The tone of the Illustrated London News literature is rather solemn, mild, bland, sedate. No slang phrase may lighten its lines, no audacious idea may tumble out amidst the level sobriety of its skies. A large proportion of the subscribers are country folk of the "genteel," "respectable" class, and their tone of thought has to be borne in constant recollection.

So little does the paper care for being up to date that my column has to be written exactly a week before publication so that every subject commented on is necessarily at least one week old If the readers do not mind, the journalist has to accommodate him or herself. As Macaulay said—"It is not by his own taste, but by the taste of the fish, that the angler is determined in his choice of bait."

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The establishment and success of the Graphic made the Illustrated "sit up," and—of course—produced a vast improvement on the older paper. Mr W. L. Thomas, who started the Graphic, was a wood engraver of high position. His leading idea in commencing the new paper was that he would employ artists working in all sorts of ways, drawing in black and white, "washy" oils, etc., and not only those who were prepared to make their own drawings on the wood. Of course, by this means he opened his columns to the work of many good artists who would not train themselves to draw on wood, and some of the most successful pictures of the last twenty years have first been seen by the public in the pages of the Graphic. Herkomer's "Chelsea Pensioners," and Filde's "Casuals at the Workhouse Door" were first shown as drawings from the Graphic, Elizabeth Thompson, the painter of "The Roll Call" that created such a sensation at the academy after the Prince of Wales praised it, also did some of her earliest work for the paper. Of course, the Illustrated has long since adopted the same plan, and got the drawings of good artists transferred to the wood.

Christmas numbers, with separate fine colored plate pictures, as well as a number of smaller ones, are brought out every year. The Illustrated began them and the Graphic has always followed the example. They are produced at great expense, which is repaid by the immense demand created. Sir John Millais painted "Cinderella" for the Illustrated one year, and "Cherry Ripe" for the Graphic another each only a single figure and got $15,000, his usual price, for the pictures in each case. The expense of reproducing such a work in proper style is, of course, extra, and is very heavy, but something like five hundred thousand copies being sold, at a shilling each the cost is more than repaid. "Cherry Ripe" was a pretty little girl, the grand niece of Mr. Thomas, in a quaint costume that she wore at a juvenile fancy dress ball. Soon after the picture appeared, a suggestive telegram was received at the Graphic office "Is the mother of 'Cherry Ripe' a widow? Wire reply paid."

The Graphic issues colored pictures as supplements to the ordinary issue far oftener than does the Illustrated, the former having on the premises the apparatus for printing them. Color printing is a slow and expensive process. First of all, the picture has to be engraved in outline. This is called "the key." Then separate blocks are prepared, each giving certain parts of the picture only, according to the coloring. Wherever there is to be red, that piece is cut, and so on—in other words, there has to be a separate block for every color that appears in the picture, and the sheet has to be printed separately with each of these blocks. At the end of the special printing machine there is a bath of the particular color being printed, some of which color the rollers take up at each revolution and distribute over the printing slab, from which it is applied to the block prepared for that color. Two men stand by to fix sheets of the pictures, one after another, on a certain little pin prepared for them, the object being that the sheet should come on to the block at exactly the right spot. If one of these men should not be quite ready should not get his side of the sheet on the pin in the single second allowed him for the purpose by the machine down bangs the sheet on the block of color crooked: the color in this case goes a little out of place, and the particular sheet is thereby hopelessly ruined. No mater if it be the twelfth printing to finish the picture the least bit out of place in that or any previous impression means that the whole thing is "a spoil." Human eyes and muscles are infallible, and there are a good many spoiled, which add to the expense of color production. But apart from that, color printing being so elaborate is necessarily expensive, and the quantity of it that the Graphic gives its subscribers in the year is one of its features.

About $2500 a week is spent by each of the two leading illustrated [illegible] on the ordinary illustrations [illegible] with another. In war time, or when there are any special events [illegible] [illegible] than this [illegible] price at which the paper is sold would not recoup the outlay. The advertisements help to pay for this; [illegible] and actually, the cost of a [illegible] of a first class illustrated paper is [illegible] more than the sixpence which the purchaser of each copy pays. The illustrations enable this to be done. [illegible] their journals [illegible] $450 to [illegible] according to the character of the [illegible] ment, and there are often twelve [illegible] so engaged.

The literary department is [illegible] too. Every writer on the [illegible] is well paid, and for the [illegible] $1,500 is given [illegible] for the right of publication in the journal, the [illegible] retaining all [illegible].

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There are other illustrated journals in London, but they are of [illegible] importance. Good old Punch [illegible] a [illegible] newspaper, but [illegible] the topics of the hour, and has [illegible] for nigh fifty years, and [illegible] of the best of living talent on its staff of artists; [illegible], Du Maurier and [illegible] to wit. The Pictorial News has [illegible] through many hands, but has not brilliantly succeeded in any of them. The Sporting and Dramatic News appeals to a special class of readers. The Queen is a "lady's paper," which hardly [illegible] attempts anything original in illustration, being satisfied to buy the blocks previously used by Paris and Berlin papers.

The Lady's Pictorial [illegible] a [illegible] standing of its own. It is full of original drawings, [illegible] elegant and graceful sketches of [illegible], drawn by [illegible] with a special gift and eye [illegible] at the leading London shops. [illegible] are reproduced, not by wood [illegible] but by one or other of the [illegible] chemical "processes," which have [illegible] some years struggled to [illegible] more refined and far [illegible] art of the engraver.

[illegible] "processes" are [illegible] the [illegible] papers that give [illegible] the horde of story papers, [illegible] the like [illegible] Lady's Pictorial, however, [illegible] work is seen at its best, the [illegible] good and the drawings [illegible] duced being of very high character. "Processes" being done [illegible] by photography and chemical [illegible] are [illegible] strictly accurate [illegible] of the original drawing [illegible] the clever and enterprising [illegible] Lady's Pictorial, [illegible] [illegible] prefer their drawings [illegible] by [illegible] of "process" [illegible] wood, where every line is [illegible] by [illegible] tool of a workman, and [illegible] danger of his altering the [illegible]. But the good work [illegible] claim [illegible] that [illegible] and [illegible] by [illegible] Graphic [illegible]

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ART'S HEADQUARTERS.

Paris Considered as the World's Centre for Art Study.

The Views of the Head of the Celebrated Julian Studio.

Doings of American Art Students at France's Capital.

[Copyrighted, 1890, by Theodore Stanton.]

PARIS, January 5.—Paris is generally acknowledged to be the headquarters of art nowadays. And were there any doubt about the matter the magnificence of her art show, lately closed in the Champ-de-Mars, would have decided it beyond all question. In this universal art gathering France certainly carried off the palm, though it had no mean rivals in many other countries. But I think I am not going too far in saying that—with a few exceptions—the countries which run her closest were those in which the influence of the French school was most evident.

Moreover, Paris, more than any other city in the world, affords the greatest facilities and advantages for the study of art, and it is towards Paris that the great stream of art students converges. I say this with confidence, since foreigners swarm in my studios, and almost every country is represented therein—none more brilliantly than the United States. To those who ask me in what this superiority of Paris consists, I answer: In the strength, thoroughness, and exhaustiveness of the art education to which her pupils are subjected. We turn out strong pupils because they are thoroughly grounded in the rules of their art; because they are sent to nature for their inspiration, and are taught to draw from the nude only; because we are never satisfied with an *a peu pres;* and because our standard is the highest.

In Italy students confine themselves [illegible] particularly to the cont[illegible] [illegible] imitation of the old masters. Italy is not a modern art center: it has long ceased to be that, in spite of its glorious traditions. True, the biggest prizes carried off by our French students are the "Prix de Rome," and the Villa Medicis is still the goal which our young artists struggle hard to attain; but in the near future it is possible that some changes may be made in the arrangements in connection with these prizes; they will probably be converted into travelling scholarships. [illegible] mind you, I am in no hurry to hasten forward such a [illegible] policy, by any means.

For some time the German art centers [illegible] great attraction for foreign [illegible]. The Munich, Dresden, and Düsseldorf schools enjoyed a grand reputation. But their teaching lacks the [illegible] of the French. The German artists are [illegible] to use a slang studio [illegible] their methods; that is to say, they do not follow nature so nearly, they are content with an approach to the reality of things. Students have found this out. The number of Americans who go to Germany is now very much reduced; they come here instead. Scandinavians, whose artistic perceptions are of a high order, are doing the same. Swedes and Danes who have been studying here write to their comrades in Munich praising the style of work in our studios. Pensioners of the government petition to be allowed to change their place of residence, which is frequently granted them; and then they come to Paris.

Without claiming too much, I may say that the opening of independent studios has been a great boon to foreign students generally. True, under the old order of things they were admitted to the studies at the Ecole des Beaux-Arts, but then with the increase in the number of pupils [illegible] so crowded that a [illegible] code of rules had to be framed and one of them referred to the exclusion of foreigners. Several attempts to establish studios independent of the state were made by others before me, but I was the first to be successful and the result has surpassed my fondest hopes. It may seem strange to your readers to be told that even young Frenchmen should prefer to join a studio where they have to pay, instead of taking advantage of the gratuity provided by the government. The fact is, that in the independent studios they are subjected to a severer training; it is all work and no play. Practical jokes and amusements that time honored tradition has rendered a part of the daily programme at the Ecole des Beaux-Arts, find no place in the independent studios. When a man feels he is spending so much a day he wants to get his money's worth, and cannot afford to be "fooling 'round." The foreign element, too, does much to sober the national high spirits of our native young fellows.

It is prodigious how hard American students will work. They and their comrades from England and the north of Europe set our French boys a famous example. There is nothing like them for sustained, downright hard labor. I don't mean to say that my own countrymen are not capable of similar efforts, but their temperament is more versatile and their [illegible] spirits often get the better of them. Moreover, they have not always the same incentive to push along their studies; there may be the paternal allowance in the back ground, or they may still be housed under the parental roof.

I have known foreigners to come here for the purpose of studying art and live on a miserable stipend—hardly enough to keep body and soul together. A very clever little Spaniard—peasant born—is here now in the sculpture class. He exists on a small pension allotted to him by the municipality of his native place, quite insufficient for his needs, and yet his own thinks it is doing a great deal for him and looks upon him as a highly favored fellow. He has excited envy and jealousy in the hearts of other budding geniuses, and this having reached the ears of his professor, M. Chapu, the latter at my [illegible] wrote a letter to the young sculptor's patrons to tell them how well their protege was getting on and what a promising fellow he was. We [illegible] are always ready to do their pupils a good turn when they deserve it; and incidents of this sort cement a feeling of good fellowship between the students and their pro[fessors].

I don't think there is such thing as American official patronage of art, but young men from the United States sometimes owe their Paris art education to private aid. A young man of Boston, who was here for some time, had his expenses paid by his master. He was a workman, a packer, and showed such an extraordinary taste for drawing that he excited the interest of the chief of the firm by which he was employed. I have known several similar cases. Prizes gained by pupils of the Royal academy in London are often spent by the laureates in getting a few months' art schooling here. Men and women, too, who have already made a name elsewhere, and who are even earning money in their art, will sometimes come back here to school for a term or two. I have heard our professors hold them up as patterns to the younger pupils and tell them they ought to be proud to see such [illegible] among them. This all shows in what high esteem the independent studios are held.

Several schools of art in America have been founded on the pattern of my studios. Mr. Frank Jones, one of your American art professors at New York, studied here, and so did Mr. E. Major of Boston and Mr. John Fry of St. Louis who are also giving art instructions in the United States.

I must not forget to mention the competitions, which I take to be a very important element in the success of our enterprise. There are many prizes to be worked for, and they represent annually a considerable sum. They stimulate the ardor of the pupils, often providing the laureates with the necessary sinews of war—that is to say, with a bank note or two wherewith to defray extra expenses and the cost of the implements for the execution of a picture or statue for the salon. It was a great thing for Blay the Spaniard whom I have just been speaking of to win the $120 prize which I offered for the best model of a bust of our much regretted professor, the painter Boulanger.

The fact of a French student belonging to an *atelier libre*, an independent studio, does not prevent his going up for competitions at the Ecole des Beaux Arts. It is not generally understood that there are two categories of pupils at the Beaux Arts; those who study under care of the professors attached to the government schools, and those who earn the title by a competitive examination, and do not belong to the studios at all. Lucien Doucet, Baschet and Buchet who were students of ours carried off the Prix de Rome; and several second prizes have been won by others, besides a harvest of Beaux Arts medals of one sort or another.

Not a salon for many years past has taken place in which the list of awards did not include a certain number of our pupils; and some among them have earned their spurs and may be classed with the veterans of the French school. Renouf, Flameng, Tattegrain, Bergeret, Boutet de Monvel deserve to be so classed. Rochegrosse is one of the glories of the *jeune ecole*. Mlle. Billinska, Mlle. Beaury Saurel, and Mlle. M. Guyon hold first rate places in the rank of the female artists. While among the Americans there is Alexander Harrison, Charles Sprague Pearce, C. H. Davis, Hitchcock, Donoho, Story, son of the sculptor, Cawidy, Miss Elizabeth Gardner and Miss Anna E. Klumpke,—all of whom studied in our studios. We found great hopes on our students, Mathews, Simmons, Nonnoh, and L. P. Dessar. If they do not earn distinction in the near future I am very much mistaken.

The American school which we have helped to create, imposes itself, as we say, and French artists admit its existence all the more readily that it is an offshoot of their own and that it was born and baptized in Paris. This alone is enough to show that, for the study of art, this city possess attractions and advantages, especially to American art students, which are enjoyed by no other. R. JULIAN.

Chinese Literature.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 13. The work of missionaries outside of their strictly religious field has not received the attention it deserves. To them we are indebted for much valuable knowledge of wild countries, and still more for reports on the religion, habits and philosophy of other races. Especially is this true of China, for there is so little general interest in such matters that but for the missionaries we should have remained much longer in ignorance of Chinese philosophy.

The only foreigners making any effort to acquire the Chinese language are the missionaries, and it is due to such men as Williams and Legge that the doctrines of Confucius and the teachings of Buddhism have been exhumed from their deep oblivion and set up in readable language. It is here, more than in anything else, that the work of these men is manifest. Through years of ceaseless toil of Dr. Legge, the metaphysical and ethical writings of Mencius have been placed alongside of Bacon and Plato and Moses.

The literature of Buddhism likewise shows deep thought and ascetic piety, and has marked the founders and exponents of that ancient religion. Gems of literature, poetry and proverbs have been brought to light by the researches of Christian scholars.

While the general influence of European life has not tended to increase the respect of the Chinese for our alleged superior civilization and morality, yet it is true that the literary research of missionaries has done much toward bringing about a better understanding between the two races, by giving to each, in their own language, the ideas and purposes of the other.

With increased shipping facilities and a consequent increasing commerce in China, and with the demoralizing and enervating effects of opium upon her people removed, there is yet hope for a brighter future for that queer old country. R. N. TON.

Thomas Ball, the sculptor, now seventy one years of age, is living at his villa at Florence, Italy, and is engaged in writing his autobiography.

THE GAY DIPLOMATES.

Popularity of the Members of the Diplomatic Corps.

Washington's Most Leisurely and Luxurious Circle.

Reception Given to American Diplomatists Abroad.

[Special Correspondence.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—Everybody that is anybody socially wants the diplomatic corps at his or her tea or reception. Now that the capital social season is at its full tide the foreigners are in great demand. It is considered an honor to have them in one's drawing rooms, and it must be confessed that the diplomates are as fond of going out as the American society devotees are of entertaining them. The foreigners appear to think that an evening's entertainment, a good dinner or an elaborate buffet luncheon, with plenty of handsome women to talk nonsense to, and music playing softly in an adjoining alcove or corridor, is a sufficient exchange for the honor of their presence. Wherever one goes in Washington society the diplomatic corps is seen to be well represented. They are conspicuous at the White House on all state occasions.

They linger lovingly over the potted pate de foie gras and boned turkey on the luncheon tables in the great dining room of the vice president. They help swell the throng at the debut of the chief justice's pretty daughter, "No. 4," as Miss Mildred herself has fixed her chronological rank in that interesting family. They are at all sorts of teas and receptions and "days," and do not neglect the theatre and opera. The Coreans and the Chinese and the Japanese are quite as fond of society as the English and the French. The truth about it is, these gay people have nothing else in the world to do. There is nothing but society to take up their time or absorb their energies. Even Sir Julian Pauncefote, the representative of the great British empire, would die of ennui if he did not kill heavy hanging time by plunging into the social torrent. It must be said of Sir Julian, however, that he is popular for his own sake. If he were not the British minister he would still be much sought, for he is one of the most charming old men that ever lived. I had a glimpse of him the other day in the most common of situations. After all, there is no place like a street car to estimate human nature. The man who can be polite and suave and even tempered and accomplished on a street car has his breeding certified to in a way which cannot be gainsaid. Sir Julian came out of his big legation house, which is the most extensive establishment in all Washington devoted to the use of a single family, and hailed a passing car. He was plainly attired, in a derby hat and an overcoat which I am quite sure he wore the winter before last in London. His very small feet—phenomenally small for a man of his large physique—were clad in a pair of plain [illegible] gaiters. Even his gloves were black and a little gray and ruffled from wear, and both were on his hands a circumstance which I am sure would have horrified four out of five department clerks had they seen it, for the average department young person thinks it the height of bad form to appear on the street with any other than fashionable red brown gloves, one on his right or cane hand and the other carried loosely in the bare left. Probably, if Sir Julian were to appear on Pennsylvania avenue some fine afternoon at 4:15 o'clock thus attired, the state department clerks would feel so outraged that an indignation meeting would be called immediately.

Sir Julian is a man who attracts attention anywhere, and I watched him closely as he boarded the street car. Imagine my surprise when he swung upon the moving car with all the grace of a young athlete, smiled and tipped his hat to the conductor, who was somewhat frantically ringing the driver's bell for fear that the distinguished man might get hurt, and said "Good morning" right cheerily to a workman who was standing on the platform. In the car there were several ladies whom the minister knew, and he actually walked up and down that he might shake them all by the hand and say some pretty things to them. Among the ladies was Mme. Varas, wife of the Chilian minister, and her handsome dark eyed daughter. In conversation with these ladies the minister showed that he is a thorough master of French, and his shoulder shrugs and facial expressions were essentially Gallic. He chucked under the chin a little girl who sat beside him, and for her fond papa, an utter stranger, had a pleasant word. In fact, the old man seemed to be so full of good humor and the milk of human kindness that he fairly bubbled over. Not a bit like the traditional Englishman, stiff, reserved, conventional, was he. As Sir Julian left the car I noticed that he lifted his hat to each of the ladies of his acquaintance in turn. He also backed out of the vehicle, as he would have left a drawing room. None but a trained diplomate would have [illegible] mannerisms which are a part of the education and the life diplomatique.

If I had a son whom I wanted taught fine manners I should apprentice him to the diplomatic trade. There is nothing like it to give polish and refinement and easy grace. All the experienced diplomates I ever knew had the same smooth ways, the same oily tongue, the [illegible] that is so expressive and withal so charming. Even Americans take kindly to that sort of thing. I cannot remember at this minute having met a single exception to the rule. S. S. Cox, the lamented, always a polished man, came back from Turkey with finer manners than when he went away. Our late minister to England, Mr. Phelps, acquired grace abroad. The late Col. George [illegible] of Kentucky, who was one of the most charming of men, had had opportunity to add foreign social culture to his native Kentucky bonhommie. Our present minister to Germany, Mr. William Walter Phelps, is a delightful man to meet, and his friends attribute half his attractiveness to his experiences abroad.

Old John A. Kasson, who [illegible] long minister to Austria, is a fair type of the American diplomate. A man of fine presence, a brilliant conversationalist, possessed of all the graces of a Ch[illegible] [illegible] so much in love with the [illegible] that I [illegible] diplomatic station abroad, even a humble one, to the presidency of the United States. He dotes upon [illegible] well dressed women, upon [illegible] and never thinks of [illegible] without [illegible]

[illegible] makes good talkers [illegible] this rule there are few exceptions [illegible] best general talker in Washington [illegible] R. Hitt, congressman [illegible] and chairman of the house [illegible] affairs. He would be [illegible] social gathering as a brilliant [illegible] He not only talks [illegible] there is something substantial [illegible] While ex-Minister Kasson [illegible] too much to mere gossip, such as the [illegible] upon, Hitt can give one [illegible] and then talk politics, political economy, social science, literature, with both wit and learning. There is such a thing as the diplomatic dress. Kasson has it; Hitt hasn't. Kasson is nearly 70 and strives to appear about 50. He is a gallant. He is a sample of the man of brains and character and political ambition who is led off into a sort of picnic life by the fascinations of diplomacy.

Curious to know what the duties of a diplomate are, and particularly if the able gentlemen who represent the United States in foreign countries are as lazy and leisurely and as much devoted to society as are the members of the diplomatic corps in our capital, I plumped the question, straight at Mr. Hitt, who, as secretary and for a long time charge d'affaires at Paris, and now as chairman of the committee on foreign affairs, might be expected to give an intelligent reply.

"If the truth must be told," said he, "the actual work of our average minister to a foreign court does not amount to more than two hours a month. That is not enough to keep the blood stirring in one's veins, and, of course, a man has to take to something else. Nine times out of ten the something else is society, though once in a while it is art or literature. [illegible] comes to the diplomate as a [illegible], a pleasure, and finally as a necessity. It is like the drink of the toper. He must have it or the world goes wrong for him. He [illegible] its gentle stimulus constantly, and if he does not get it is miserable. It is in this manner that what you term the diplomatic [illegible] gets its first hold upon the vitals of a victim. I have seen scores of men who are fit for nothing else in the world than dining and escorting ladies to receptions, balls and operas. They have no other ambition; they think there is nothing else worth living for. In European courts there is a tradition, 'once a diplomate always a diplomate,' and it is a tradition founded on human nature and experience. The trade of diplomacy is one in which other nations give men continuous employment. That is better than our method of trying to make diplomates out of lawyers and merchants and manufacturers, and then putting upon them the cruel necessity of metamorphosing themselves back into lawyers, merchants and manufacturers. Imagine a young man taken from a counting room and plunged into the whirl of Parisian or London society for a few years, and then sent back to the humdrum of the counting room. It is not fair.

"The diplomate almost inevitably becomes lazy and luxurious in his method of life," added Mr. Hitt. "The most arduous task which he has to perform in the line of official duty is waiting. He is waiting for instructions from Washington, for documents which seem an interminably long time in coming. Or he is waiting in the ante room of the secretary of foreign affairs. Imagine yourself the representative of the great American republic and cooling your heels in the ante-room of a foreign official for six hours, as is done very frequently by our ministers at European courts. The average American mechanic or farmer would not wait that long to see the president of the United States, and if he were compelled to wait so long he would raise a fuss about it, and the press would help him. The trouble with our diplomates abroad is that foreign officials receive according to rank. We have no ambassadors, and nearly all other countries have ambassadors, who outrank the Americans.

"A great many countries are represented at a chief capital like Paris, and the day is short and time is fleeting. Say the American minister goes at 10 in the morning to see the French minister of foreign affairs. The ambassador from Greece is just ahead of him. While he is waiting for the ambassador from Greece to conclude his business inside the ambassador from Chili arrives. The American minister must wait till the ambassador from Chili has had his audience. By this time the representatives of many countries are coming in, and the American minister will be in great luck if he gets an audience at all. Even the representative of the little Republic of San Marino, about as big as a ward in the city of Chicago, takes precedence over the American minister.

"More than once have I seen Mr. Washburne waiting in the ante-room of the French minister of foreign affairs while the diplomatic gentleman from that insignificant little country passed proudly in. More than once have I gone early in the morning to get audience with the foreign secretary, and after remaining till late in the afternoon been compelled to go home and come again another day in hopes of better luck. Even the usher who does duty in the ante-rooms of the European dignitary appears to look down with contempt upon the diplomatic representatives of the United States. It is this person's function to escort the visiting diplomates according to their rank and admit them in that order. The condescending air with which he provides a seat and a morning paper for the poor American, whom he knows will be with him most of the day, is really painful.

"On the whole," concluded Mr. Hitt, "you will find our diplomates abroad living very much the same sort of life which the diplomatic corps lives in Washington. It is a leisurely lazy, politely gay existence. This leisure brings culture, social grace, fine manners, delicate appetites, but not much energy for the practical side of life."

It is rather odd that so few marriages take place between members of the diplomatic corps and American women. While it is not denied that the attaches of the European legations come here, many of them, with fell designs on American heiresses, very few run away with prizes. It is said the number of matrimonial contracts of that sort which have been made during the last half century could be counted on the fingers of one's hand. Miss Mattie Mitchell, daughter of the Oregon senator and the reigning beauty of Washington society, is reported to have refused an even dozen of these aspiring foreigners. Miss Mitchell is reigning now on her beauty alone, for her father, though once wealthy, now has not much besides his salary to go on. Old timers still talk of one of the romances of forty years ago of the match between old Count de Bodisco, the Russian minister, and Miss Harriet Williams, the belle of Georgetown. He was an old and decrepit man, and Miss Williams was a school girl of fourteen. The count sent her to Europe to finish her education, and when she came back she was said to be the most beautiful woman in America. Then the old count, after enjoying her triumphs here for a season, carried her off to St. Petersburg, where she created a great sensation. Her little less beautiful sister, Fanny, loved a nephew of the old count's, or a young man who was supposed to be his nephew, but who turned out to be an illegitimate son. After marriage they were separated by the laws of Russia, and the pretty girl became engaged to a Russian nobleman. A day before the wedding was to take place she was found dead with a miniature of her lover pressed to her lips. ROBERT GRAVES.

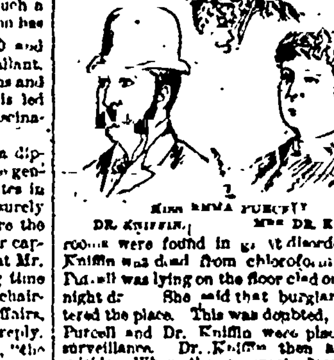
The Governess from England.

From England comes the special governess with her very white hands and very prim attire to teach the children the real Court-of-St. James accent. She demands $50 a month, a private sitting room, breakfast and luncheon and the deference of the housemaids. She gets a catalogue of the last salon and the first academy, all the London periodicals approved by the house of Marlborough, and attends the children to the art receptions and chamber concerts given through the season.—New York World.

The Knifflin Murder.

With this are given portraits of Mrs. Knifflin, who was recently murdered so mysteriously in Trenton, N. J., and Emma Purcell and Dr. Knifflin, who were arrested, the first named charged with the murder and the other with being accessory thereto. This outline of the crime is added for the benefit of those who have not kept the run of the news in regard to this crime.

Dr. Knifflin, a dentist of Trenton, left home to go to Broadway, Pa., to negotiate for the purchase of a farm. With his wife remained Emma Purcell, her cousin, a typewriter by occupation. In the morning the Knifflin



MISS EMMA PURCELL. DR. KNIFFLIN. MRS DR. KNIFFLIN.

rooms were found in great disorder. Mrs. Knifflin was dead from chloroform and Miss Purcell was lying on the floor clad only in her night dress. She said that burglars had entered the place. This was doubted, and Miss Purcell and Dr. Knifflin were placed under surveillance. Dr. Knifflin then attempted suicide. When the coroner's inquest convened Miss Purcell declined to answer questions, and both were arrested. They were later bailed in $20,000 [illegible]

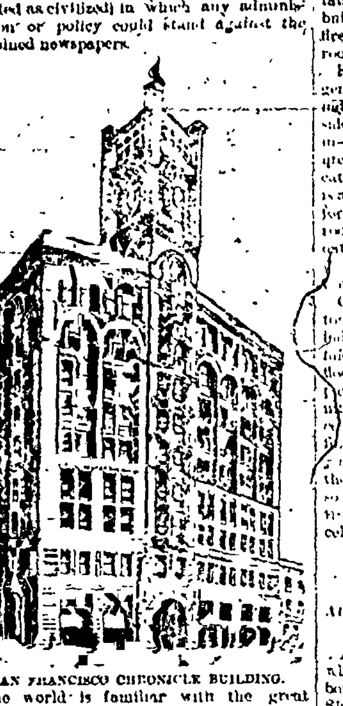
CALIFORNIA PAPERS.

Chapters from the Newspaper History of the Coast.

Two Very Remarkable Enterprises in San Francisco.

Big Things Done by a Celebrated Pair of Newspapers.

Newspapers are the rulers of the modern world at least of that part of it which is worth ruling. Outside of Turkey and Russia, there is no civilized country (if they are counted as civilized) in which any administration or policy could stand against the combined newspapers.



SAN FRANCISCO CHRONICLE BUILDING.

The world is familiar with the great achievements of New York journalists: The Herald's Stanley enterprise, The World's sending Nellie Bly around the world eastward and The Cosmopolitan's sending Miss Bisland on a rival circumnavigation westward. But it is something of a surprise to learn of the big things done by the big journals of San Francisco, a city that forty-two years ago was only "Yerba Buena Mission," a city that in half a lifetime rose from the salt marsh and sandhill to more than the opulence of old Venice or Amsterdam.

The San Francisco Chronicle is but twenty-five years old (within a few weeks) yet it is now hastening the completion of one of the finest publication houses in the world; while its rival, The Examiner, has just welcomed home its 15 year-old lady envoy from a European tour. On the 20th of May last The San Francisco Examiner proposed to the mayor and school authorities of that city that it would pay all the expenses of an excursion abroad, including a month at the Paris exposition, for any representative pupil, boy or girl, of the city schools, and of a teacher or either parent as the pupil might elect. A competitive examination was ordered, and the prize was won by 15-year-old Miss May Ayres, who gained 1315 "credits" out of a possible 1500. Her closest competitor, Miss Frankie Willis, had only 24 less.

The bright girl, a native of San Francisco, in company with her mother and younger sister, left in a few days for Europe, whence they returned after an absence of six months, and her comments on foreign life, as published in The Examiner, have all the charm of freshness and unsophisticated youth, with a good deal of quaint philosophy, drawn from the child's reading and consequent comparisons. Italy interested her more than any other country. She inspected the ruins of Pompeii, saw the towers, galleries and public buildings of Rome, Milan and Florence, put in a month at Paris and visited the most noted places in Germany and England. On her return her schoolmates and the teachers of her department, the Hamilton Grammar school, gave her a grand reception at the Palace hotel, speeches being made by the mayor and other notables.

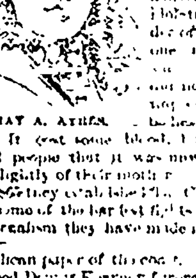
The history of California journalism is a romance in itself. When the Americans took charge they found an ample lot of Spanish type in an old mission, the fathers having done some printing; so a few practical printers started a weekly paper, of which the first issue contained a notice like this:

"We regret to have to announce that we have no double u's, as there are none in the Spanish language. We have sent for some, and until they arrive we shall be compelled to use two v's instead."

The Alta California is the pioneer of San Francisco journalism, dating from 1849; and Fred McCrellish was long accounted the father of the profession. But with the close of the [illegible] came a great wave of westward emigration, and many new journals were started, The Examiner and The Chronicle, now the great political rivals, among the lot. The Examiner is Democratic, but politics is but a small feature of its life. It is indeed a power on the coast, but its history has not been so sensational as that of some other papers.

For sensation pure and simple, The San Francisco Chronicle perhaps exceeds any other paper in the United States. Every main event in its history has had a sensation connected with it, the contents originally were of a sensational order, and the lives of its [illegible] contributors [illegible] most sensational of all. Yet it is now somewhat conservative in politics—that is, Republican with a leaning that is called conservative in California.

Charles and Michael H. De Young, natives of St. Louis, crossed the great plains in early childhood with their parents. Their father died on the way, and their mother reached California in poverty, but with resolution to work, reared the boys in tolerable comfort and educated them well. In those days working women in California had to ignore many fine distinctions as to their neighbors and associates. People without capital did as they could and asked no questions about the moral character their acquaintances had borne "in the states." Out of the poverty and social mixtures of those early years the [illegible] of the De Y[illegible]



MAY A. AYRES.

[illegible] It cost some blood, but they convinced people that it was unwholesome to speak lightly of their mother.

In 1865 they established The Chronicle, and after some of the hardest fights in the annals of journalism they have made it the leading Republican paper of the coast. In the much discussed Dennis Kearney furore The Chronicle at first took radical ground, but afterwards withdrew its support and became a target for the abuse of the "Rev." Isaac Kalloch. The preacher ventured to allude to the editor's mother, and Charles De Young shot him. He barely escaped death to be elected mayor, and in 1880 his son shot and killed Charles De Young. Michael De Young has since been sole proprietor, and has become a power in national politics.

The ten story building for The Chronicle, now rapidly nearing completion, is pronounced by many experts the most convenient structure for the purpose in the world. The skill of architects and sanitary experts has been exhausted on the plumbing, while the precautions against fire are so complete that the structure will be at once thoroughly fire proof and perfectly free from malaria and sewer gas. In the cellar, or basement [illegible] are located the two towering boilers, [illegible] and the dynamos to keep the 1,500 Edison incandescent lamps at a white glow; for such is the number of lamps needed to supply the building. Three [illegible] double [illegible] and perfecting Hoe presses of the latest pattern, with their attachments, complete the working machinery of the cellar.

On the street floor are the business offices, with carved oaken wainscot, beveled plate glass doors and general finish of solid elegance. Many rooms on this floor will be rented for stores. The elevators run in a carefully [illegible] shaft, with approved methods of prevention [illegible] accident. All the walls, floors, partitions, ceilings and roof are utterly non combustible. Everywhere that the [illegible] regarded it is faced with pressed brick or terra cotta. All the columns are sheltered with fire proof jackets of tile and cement, and all the vaults and arches are of concrete, cement and fire clay tiles. Experts declare that if every book, paper and table, every combustible article in the whole building were piled on one floor and set on fire, the flame would communicate to no other room.

For ventilation and sewering a most ingenious system of piping has been devised, independent of the building, for support, outside the walls, yet tastefully covered or boxed in—any part of it can be reached in a minute. Besides the most recent devices for catch basins, and 37,000 feet of piping, there is a tank on the roof holding 20,000 gallons for flushing the pipes. Each closet and wash room has a pipe leading the air therefrom out to a [illegible] above the top of the building, and [illegible] for this purpose [illegible]

On the ninth floor are the private and editorial rooms of The Chronicle, and these are [illegible] a bureau de luxe. Columns might be [illegible] of the polished oaken floors and carved wainscoting, the mantelpieces and paneled recesses, the Venetian furniture of oak and stamped leather and the [illegible] glass. It would be almost too [illegible] for prosaic journalism. Besides the [illegible] there are 167 rental offices in the building, all [illegible] have long been taken, so when the word "ready" is pronounced the building will be put in use at once from cellar to roof.

SPAIN'S INFANT KING.

Alfonso XIII, Whose Serious Illness Has Been Reported.

Alfonso XIII of Spain, the infant king, [illegible] was born to the throne of the ancient realm. Shortly before [illegible] birth at Madrid, May, 1886, Alfonso XII died, leaving [illegible] The country was then in a turbulent state, with every prospect of another war of the succession. The reigning [illegible] at the time was the Infant Queen Maria de la Mercedes, princess of the Asturias, eldest daughter of Alfonso XII. [illegible] of the mother queen was awaited with interest [illegible] Spanish nation, and when the birth of a son was announced the event was received with satisfaction at home and in the [illegible] The babe was at once proclaimed King Alfonso XIII, with his mother, Queen Christina, as regent.



THE INFANT KING.

The baby king has been surrounded with grown people principally, as Spanish royal dignity would not permit of playmates for his majesty of inferior rank. The regent has lived in the same apartments she occupied with her husband, Alfonso XII, surrounded with all the grandeur of royal appointments, relics of the houses of Bourbon and of Austria as they were united by the union of the Spanish monarch and Christina, an Austrian archduchess. From the balcony of the palace the baby king received the homage of the soldiery who parade upon the Plaza de Armeria. According to traditional custom, the heir to the Spanish throne is a sergeant in the king's regiment of Guards, but, as Alfonso XIII, the infant also became captain general of the army and commander-in-chief of all the forces. The chief events affecting the peace of Spain and the welfare of the young monarch during his short reign were the revolutionary uprising of November, 1886, and a dynamite plot in January following. The uprising in November was aimed at Senor Canovas del Castillo, a prominent conservative politician, who was a leader in the movement to restore the Bourbon rule in Spain by bringing Alfonso XII to the throne.

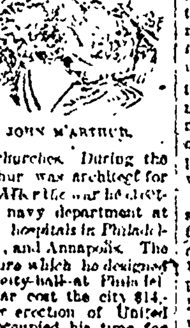
Senor Canovas' carriage was attacked by a street mob, and the occupants, Senor and Senora Canovas, were rescued by the gendarmes. The dynamite plot of Jan. 8 consisted of the explosion of a bomb within the royal palace, near the apartments of the youthful monarch. Great devastation of the walls resulted, but the royal family experienced no harm beyond a terrible fright. The bomb was doubtless exploded by Anarchists with the intent to murder the royal family.

The death of Alfonso XIII will place upon the throne his sister, Maria de las Mercedes, now between 7 and 8 years of age.

A Prominent Architect Dead.

The architectural profession has lost one of its most talented members by the recent death of John McArthur at Philadelphia. Mr. McArthur was born in Scotland in 1823. He went with his parents to Philadelphia when he was a lad of 10 years, and was apprenticed to a carpenter. He occupied him[illegible] architecture, and afterwards attended night school in Carpenter's hall, giving his attention to designing. His talents soon secured him recognition, and he early acquired eminence in his profession.

In 1848 his plan for a house of refuge at Philadelphia secured the first premium, and he was intrusted with the erection of the building. In 1850 he was appointed superintendent of the work of building the east wing of the Pennsylvania hospital. He built the Continental and Girard hotels, the residence of Geo. W. Childs, the Philadelphia Mercantile library, and many other edifices, including



JOHN M'ARTHUR.

a large number of churches. During the civil war Mr. McArthur was architect for the war department. After the war he directed the building of the navy department at Washington and naval hospitals in Philadelphia, Mare Island, Cal, and Annapolis. The most important structure which he designed and built was the new city hall at Philadelphia, which has thus far cost the city $14,000,000. This and the erection of United States buildings have occupied his time for the past eighteen years.

Mrs. Mutsu, wife of the Japanese minister at Washington, dresses handsomely in costumes of occidental make. She has entirely abandoned her native style of dress.

IRISH LEADERSHIP.

Striking Contrast Between Parnell and William O'Brien.

There Must Very Soon be a Change in the Irish Leadership.

Parnell's Strength Declared by Friends to be Exhausted.

[Special Correspondence.]

LONDON, Jan. 4.—Perhaps of all the men now prominent in the politics of imperial England, no one is so much beloved, or hated or so honored as is William O'Brien. He was born at Mallow, in the county of Cork, in October, 1852, and, although always delicate, he developed very early from his father and brother the elements of Irish nationality that have since placed him in the forefront. [illegible] His early life, because of his father's connection with "Young Ireland" and his brother's almost reckless allegiance to the wild plans of the Fenians of '65 and '67, was strangely and terribly sad."

But there was in young O'Brien a spirit unquenchable by trouble. He fears nothing. The English [illegible] with which he [illegible] for him. His only love is Ireland, and he is as dead to the baser feelings of [illegible] as we are led to believe are the members of the white brethren of [illegible] And his mission is not very dissimilar from theirs, for he lives only for the fulfilling of his desire to benefit his unhappy countrymen.

One of the first of William O'Brien's writings was a defense of Capt. Mackay, one of the Fenian leaders of the south of Ireland. This letter attracted attention, and then for a [illegible] he was employed as a reporter on The Cork Daily Herald. But O'Brien's destiny [illegible] reporter on a provincial paper, and in 1876 he went to Dublin as a writer on The Freeman's Journal. From that time until [illegible] 1881, he was invited by Mr. Parnell to become editor of United Ireland, the new organ of the National league and Parnell's party. He has been [illegible] true to his patriotic convictions both by his pen and actions. T. P. O'Connor says of him that he was the "very embodiment of the militant journalist."

As a result of O'Brien's defiant writings in United Ireland it was as a matter of course, [illegible] and again the clear and defiant words of O'Brien appeared appealing to his countrymen, "by their birthright, to resist injustice."

But the inevitable result came. Lord Spencer, the lord lieutenant, objected to Mr. O'Brien's style of journalism, and then followed renewed seizures of the paper and a tedious battle between the editor and viceroy for nearly three years. In the midst of this duel a vacancy occurred in the representation of Mallow, O'Brien's native town, and after a vigorous contest he was elected member of parliament by a majority of 72 [illegible] the vote cast for Naish, the recently appointed attorney general.

And now began in earnest William O'Brien's political history. In the very first [illegible] of parliament after his election he told the speaker that Justice, [illegible] we do not expect at your hands; but we shall force it from you. [illegible] O'Brien has been true to that memorable expression.

Notwithstanding [illegible] condition of his health, which was most rapidly telling on him, he decided to accept the invitation to attend the National league convention in Chicago, in August, 1886, and after some consultation among his colleagues it was agreed to allow him to take the journey, and I was in [illegible] him from Queenstown, together with John Redmond, member of parliament for Wexford, and John Deasy, then member of parliament for Cork city, now member for South Sligo.

The [illegible] steamer left Queenstown [illegible] A perfect flotilla accompanied us to the Sound, anchored in the outside harbor; and when the whistles sounded "cast off," and the last adieus were said, the air was rent by wild and lusty shouts of "O'Brien" and "God [illegible]," [illegible] steamed out toward western destination, we could hear the faint hurrahs of the delegations [illegible] and the strains of "God save Ireland" were wafted to us over the waters. On that voyage Mr. O'Brien made many friends, and many passengers [illegible] was William O'Brien, the Irish orator.

With his [illegible] in America on this occasion, as well as [illegible] of his second visit, when he went to Canada to assail the lieutenant governor, the American people are sufficiently conversant.

But how was it [illegible] retiring, delicate man made for himself such a strangely [illegible] It was simply by his greatness of character and action. William O'Brien never had a personal object in view during his strangely obstructed political career. His only aim has been [illegible] Ireland. And he has made so few mistakes that even his enemies honor him [illegible] for this as well as [illegible] that they recognize that everything he does is [illegible] purpose. Here is an [illegible] of William O'Brien that is characteristic of him:

When the English government assailed [illegible] his paper for attacking Cornwall and French, of the Dublin postoffice, for [illegible] crime, and their case was negatived, and then they were obliged themselves to prosecute their officials, William O'Brien did not trust the government to seek the necessary evidence. He employed detectives himself to properly unearth the infamous crimes. The people of Ireland knew that O'Brien was not financially "strong enough" to "see it through," and at once raised a subscription that amounted to over £6,000 ($30,000). When the trials ended and the [illegible] officials were imprisoned or incarcerated in lunatic asylums, there was apparently a sum of nearly £2,000 ($10,000) to William O'Brien's credit, after paying all the expenses of the trial. He asked the auditors what was to be done with the money, and they replied: "It is yours, Mr. O'Brien, to do as you please with." Whereupon this great man, then himself in [illegible] come into the world to bless. This money was [illegible] to benefit Ireland by purifying Dublin castle. I shall benefit some poor by it." And then he asked for a blank check, and filled it out for the full amount of the balance in favor of the poor of Mallow, his native town. But such instances of the magnanimity of his character could be cited by the score.

Just now O'Brien is in a position that needs the drawing of attention to him. He is in prison. But the hearts of the people, simple and [illegible] of Ireland are directed to him. The British parliament opens on [illegible] The "gentleman of the black rod" will, as usual, summon the commoners to hear the queen's speech read, and then will begin the [illegible] of legislating for the [illegible] the usual tedious debate on her gracious majesty's speech, and many a score will be made or point scored by the different parties as the days wear on. But it is more than probable that in this coming [illegible] there will happen something more than ordinary.

There are [illegible] the chance, and they are strong, of a change of government. The extraordinary points rather in the direction of a change in the leadership of the Irish party. When this happens, and it is almost certain, [illegible] Mr. Parnell's direction will always be [illegible] His advice every member of the party looks for and heeds. But when he assumes his seat only as a unit, and not as the leader, the spirit of Parnell—so long apparent in them—will have gone from the united actions of the Irish party, and in its place will be apparent only the spirit of his successor. The hand, or rather the mind, of "the man of iron and ice," as I once heard Mr. Parnell called, may give place to the [illegible] of William O'Brien, or perhaps to the logical temperament of Justin McCarthy in the affairs of the party.

It is almost certain that during the next few months some other well known Irish patriot will be asked to take his place.

Who that other will be no one conversant with current Irish politics can mistake. And I am as positive as am I of Mr. Parnell's extraordinary generalship and policy that William O'Brien will be his successor. And what a difference between the men! The one a general and statesman by instinct; unconscious of danger when [illegible] the situation in which he is leading his forces; [illegible] only then. This is Parnell. O'Brien is a patriot born.

And it may not be out of place here to put the personal characteristics of the two men side by side. And dissimilar as they seem to be outwardly, yet they will be seen to be rather similar. I have known Mr. Parnell to nurse an injured dog to health. I have seen William O'Brien cry over the misery of an evicted tenant. I have seen Parnell, in his place in the house of commons, [illegible] beneath a torrent of [illegible] and I have seen O'Brien [illegible] under the [illegible] of New York's labor chiefs. I was present when Mr. Parnell rescinded the [illegible] I saw William O'Brien [illegible] refuse (because) [illegible] £2,000 [illegible] balance of the money raised to [illegible] his expenses in prosecuting the "Castle" officials and send it to the poor of his native town, Mallow. But such similar traits [illegible] differ—

Parnell withstood the [illegible] of the English benches and refused for a long time to [illegible] tribute, simply because both actions were [illegible] in the interests of his countrymen. He nursed the wounded dog because he had true human sympathy. William O'Brien faced the jeers of the [illegible] and the brickbats of Toronto [illegible] because he knew it was for the interest of Ireland. He cried over the [illegible] of the outcasts because they were Ireland's and because it reminded him of his mission—and they were not [illegible] friendless.

It [illegible] patriotism makes alike the actions of two characters [illegible] other respects dissimilar. And on these turns the eyes of the English [illegible] when the time comes for the exit of the one and the advent of the other as leader of the Irish people.

ROB. E. WATERS.

MEN AND WOMEN OF NOTE.

Henry George goes to Australia in February.

M. Pasteur is in very bad health and appears to be failing rapidly.

Hon. J. E. Sargent (ex-chief justice of the New Hampshire supreme court is seriously ill.

Count Thomas A. Edison says that he still cares more for business orders than for foreign decoration.

Some sarcastic person has sent to J. B. Foraker of Ohio a copy of Campbell's "Pleasures of Hope."

Mrs. Cleveland is well up in national politics and corresponds regularly on the subject with a few intimates.

M. De Brazza, the African explorer, will marry Mme. Seymour when he returns from his present expedition.

The name of Miss Emily Faithful has been placed on the English civil list, with a pension of £75 a year.

Miss Maud Fuller, the youngest daughter of Chief Justice Fuller, will spend the winter in Albuquerque, New Mexico.

General Butler is talked of as a candidate for department commander of the Grand Army of the Republic of Massachusetts.

Prince Bismarck, in consequence of recent illness, has lost the few hairs that were on the top of his skull, which is now as smooth as a billiard ball.

Mr. Alvin G. Clark, the telescope maker, who has a world wide reputation, has just celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of his wedding.

The Rev. John W. Harding of the First Congregational church at Longmeadow, Mass., has entered upon the forty first year of his pastorate there.

Mme. Antoinette Sterling, the well known contralto singer of this country, long resident in England, has applied for admission to the Society of Friends.

Professor Paoli Boselli, minister of public instruction in Italy, has appointed a committee to select the model of the statue to be erected to Christopher Columbus.

The Right Rev. Arthur Cleveland Coxe of Buffalo celebrated on January 4th the twenty-fifth anniversary of his consecration to the bishopric of Western New York.

Ex-Secretary Bayard has accepted an invitation of the Huguenot Society of South Carolina to deliver the anniversary oration of the society in Charleston on April 13th.

Since Mr. Gladstone's visit to Paris during the Exhibition a tradesman living in a good street has marked his sartorial establishment with the sign of the "Old Great Man."

A social bomb threatens to explode in Berlin by the report that the emperor who intends to make his capital very gay this season will attend the ball of Herr Bleichroder, the banker.

Franklin B. Gowen made a scrap book of the hundreds of threatening letters which he received during his prosecution of the "Mollie Maguires," and in after years often looked it over with grim amusement.

Col. John C. Boone, grandson of the pioneer Daniel Boone, is living, friendless and needy, near Sulphur Springs, Ark., and a movement for his relief has been started in Missouri, Arkansas and Kentucky.

M. Auguste Havas, son of the founder of the Havas agency, has just died at Paris in his 76th year. He retired from business in 1879, after having effectively labored in the extension and improvement of the great news agency with which his name was identified.

Edward Strauss, the brother of Johann, the famous waltz writer, is coming to this country with his orchestra. He is said to be a magnetic leader. He uses his bow as a baton or to scratch a note here and there just to show his men how it ought to be done.

Hon. Joseph McKenna, the clever representative of the Third California district in congress, is a Philadelphian. He was born forty six years ago and [illegible] ran for congress and was defeated before he was elected in 1884. He has never been defeated since.

The mother of M. de Paris, Mme Deibler, died at her son's house near the prison of La Roquette a week or so ago, aged 90. She was the daughter of a provincial headsman. Her son, the present executioner-in-chief, married the daughter of the headsman of Algeria.

Mrs. S. S. Cox owns several houses in Washington. Mrs. Cox looks after her property herself, and has the reputation of being a good business woman. She is believed to be engaged upon a memorial biography of her husband, whom she accompanied in all his travels and aided in his literary work.

Anna Teresa Berger, the leading woman cornetist of the world, is now performing in London. At her lodgings she has a small room fitted up with padded walls and ceiling and draped doors, and there she practices night and day on the gold and silver cornets that have been presented to her by her admirers.

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THE FAMOUS BATTERY.

A Sunday Stroll on New York's Battery Described.

A Noted Place Around which Many Memories Linger.

Why it is Known as the Cradle of the Metropolis.

[Special Correspondence.]

NEW YORK, Jan. 18.—In the old New York there is no place in the metropolis around which there cluster so many memories of its past as the Battery. The eighteen [illegible] acres of the city are to [illegible] modern creations, the artificial work of the engineer, the [illegible] and architect, [illegible] particular spot, however, [illegible] to be played, or



THE GOOD OLD BURGHER.

[illegible] the tide of "the waves [illegible] with a repetition of their mystery"—where he watched the great ships standing [illegible] homeward richly laden, and where, at the court end of town, everybody [illegible] the world of fashion, art or literature [illegible] sauntering along its shady walks and alleys green."

[illegible] enough, the neighborhood of the [illegible] been called "the cradle of New York," for it is the home of some of the earliest traditions of the great city. It was probably here that Henry Hudson landed from the Half Moon in 1609 and distributed [illegible] among the natives that resulted in a [illegible] and if the legend be true, led to [illegible] by the Indians of the name "Manhattan," signifying "the place of drunkenness." Who knows that old Peter [illegible], the first governor, did not select this [illegible] with true Dutch [illegible] he made the famous trade with the original owners of the soil, in which [illegible] guilders, or $25, the entire island, [illegible] in length and from a quarter of [illegible] two miles in breadth, comprising [illegible] of land, became the property of the Dutch West India company.

[illegible] still on the Battery brought [illegible], and more, to mind. It was [illegible] Sunday afternoon in [illegible] to the Battery [illegible] away to Central park [illegible] historic spot. [illegible] the place. The [illegible] that one, alas, has [illegible] disappeared or been [illegible] into tenement-houses, shipping [illegible] hotels; the fronts [illegible] and the windows [illegible] the lot of eyes in mortals [illegible] Here and there is a [illegible] portico, [illegible] for [illegible] leaning on half a [illegible] It reminds one of a [illegible] gentility—a sort of noble [illegible] to a [illegible] quite forlorn and [illegible].

[illegible] of these houses the great [illegible] down into a kind of [illegible] for the boarder [illegible] have taken [illegible] blotched as if [illegible] out of them.

A few years since, among the houses [illegible] was the "Kennedy house," at No. 1 [illegible] in 1760 by Archibald Kennedy, the collector of the port of New York. In colonial times it was the center of [illegible] of the colony and was successively [illegible] and headquarters of Lord Cornwallis, Lord Howe, Gen. Sir Henry Clinton and Gen. Washington. Talleyrand lived there during his stay in this country. On its site now stands what is known as "The Field Building," a lofty edifice erected by Cyrus W. Field, who is famous [illegible] with the laying of the first Atlantic cable. It is one of the most complete office buildings in the city, and from base to roof, some fourteen stories, is occupied by [illegible] business men, many of them representing great corporations. At No. 5 Broadway was the residence of Benedict Arnold, at No. 11 Gen. Gates had his head quarters, and in 1633 it was the site of a Dutch [illegible]. That row of six old fashioned brick [illegible] the foot of Broadway now [illegible] offices of consuls, steamship [illegible] and what not, was in 1633 the site of Fort Amsterdam, then capacious enough to contain the governor's residence, a church [illegible] garrison of 300 soldiers.



THE SALVATION ARMY.

In front of these buildings an equestrian statue of King George III was erected in Bowling Green, but on the evening when the Declaration of Independence was read to the [illegible] New York it was thrown down and [illegible] by the citizens, the metal being [illegible] melted by the wife and daughter of Oliver Wolcott, the patriotic governor of Connecticut, "of which the Whigs of the [illegible] country were invited to come [illegible] take freely." Forty-two thousand bullets [illegible] made from the statue.

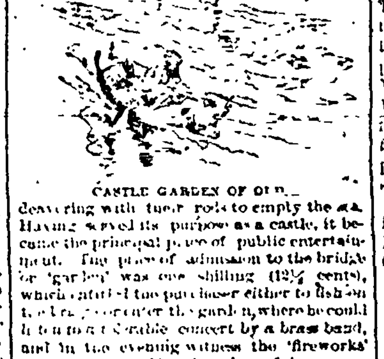
[illegible] the Field building referred to [illegible] Produce Exchange, facing Bowling Green, [illegible] magnificent edifices and others erected [illegible] are beyond doubt the pioneers of one of those great cyclical movements [illegible] recorded in history, in which are [illegible] the return to the starting point of [illegible] that have obeyed certain influences [illegible] the progress of mankind. In [illegible] words, just as the wealthy citizens of [illegible] a century ago began their movement [illegible] for residential and business purposes, [illegible] descendants are today gradually [illegible] the sites of the old colonial homes that have so long been abandoned to grocer [illegible] and another half century is likely to [illegible] the rebuilding of lower New York, [illegible] portion of it around the Battery, on a scale of grandeur not elsewhere equaled in the New World.

But let us continue our Sunday walk and observe some of the characters that frequent this public promenading place. What a motley and heterogeneous mess of humanity is in motion! There are people of all nationalities and you may hear all tongues. The colors of the costumes are kaleidoscopic. Here is a group of Italians, the men in slouch hats and the women wearing bright red and yellow shawls and head dresses. Yonder are a lot of sturdy Scandinavians, most of the men with their trousers tucked in their boots, the women also heavily shod; nearly all fair haired, rosy cheeked and substantial looking. There are Germans with their long pipes; Turks, picturesque in fez caps and baggy leggings; dark [illegible], stolid Mormons from England and Wales en route to [illegible]; Frenchmen, jabbering to their wives and children about the new wonders around them, and Irish emigrants galore, who are holding informal levees with friends that have preceded them and, planted on their tent plus in "free America." All these are grafts upon the national vine that is to bear such rich fruit in the future.

"The broad serpentine walks that wind through the twenty-one acres comprised in the Battery are thronged with still another class—the families of the work people who live down town, young fellows and their sweethearts from the Bowery and other neighborhoods on the east and west sides of the city, old men who have lived about here for a lifetime, and hundreds of children. Yonder, under one of the trees is another crowd peculiar to modern civilization in our great cities, and a pitiful sight it is—the Salvation Army, singing a street hymn you [illegible] in the family circle in the days gone by, accompanied now by a monotonous [illegible] on the tambourine and the vulgar picking of a banjo, a lot of small boys, hoodlums and street vagrants meantime howling in derision.

And now appears a familiar figure, that of Charles Gayler, the dramatist and [illegible], one of the old fellows who often come here to renew their youth. As he says, it's his "favorite stamping ground." He remembers the Battery as it was fifty years ago, when any fine afternoon it was the objective point of all promenaders, and as the reminiscences grow warm, listen to him:

"Why, that place yonder," pointing to Castle Garden, "where emigrants land from all Christendom, was then in its glory. It stood more than a hundred yards from the Battery esplanade, and was reached by means of a bridge over the water which flowed between 'Castle William,' which was the original name of the fort, and the mainland. This bridge was a famous fishing place, and every day, when the tide served, every inch of available space was occupied by the followers of gentle Izaak Walton, en-



CASTLE GARDEN OF OLD.

deavoring with their rods to empty the sea. Having served its purpose as a castle, it became the principal place of public entertainment. The price of admission to the bridge or 'garden' was one shilling (12½ cents), which entitled the purchaser either to fish on the bridge or enter the garden, where he could listen to a [illegible] concert by a brass band, and in the evening witness the 'fireworks' and regale himself with a glass of ice cream. [illegible]

"Occasionally some more pretentious entertainments were given, such as a pyrotechnical representation of 'The Battle of Navarino,' and then the admission was raised to twenty-five cents, the ice cream being extra. The reception given in that building to Gen. Lafayette was the most splendid thing of the kind I ever saw. Gen. Jackson landed here on his last visit to the city, and in 1843 President John Tyler was also publicly received here. Subsequently it became a concert hall, and is famous as the place where Jenny Lind made her first appearance under the management of the modest and unwinking Barnum, when he secured for her an audience of such brilliancy as has rarely, if ever, been seen in this country. Still later, Kossuth, the Hungarian patriot, received an enthusiastic ovation in the old fort.

"The Sunday school anniversaries were held here for many years. Every 12th of May an army with banners, composed of the teachers and children of the various Sunday schools, marched through Broadway to Castle Garden, where the exercises took place. What an exasperating thing it was to be a 'big boy' on those occasions and stagger under a banner at the head of my school, possessed by a wild desire to throw it away at every corner and fly down a by street to a retreat near the docks, where I could invest my few pennies in 'bolivars' and spruce beer.

"Within the garden, which, by the way, was a vast oval space with its surface covered by quartz pebbles, there were no seats provided for the children, and they were accordingly compelled to stand shivering in the [illegible] or blistering in the sun for hours, as the Old Probabilities of that day chose to have it, while we listened to drowsy addresses or took part in singing hymns with a discordant chorus.

"Remember old New York, huh! Why, bless your soul, I'm old enough to remember when Canal street was out of town and the sportsmen used to shoot snipe in the meadows back of St. Nicholas' hotel; when I rode in the first omnibus that carried people to Niblo's Garden, which was then thought was in the country. At that time to be on speaking terms with an alderman was a great thing; to get a bow from 'Old Hays,' the chief constable, was a bigger thing, and a call on the mayor of the city when he lived in the fashionable part of Broadway street, now occupied by a [illegible], was a positive distinction, to lord [illegible] for days afterwards."

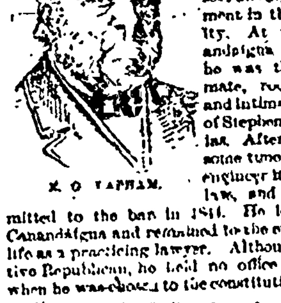
[illegible] reminiscences [illegible] moments, but there is [illegible] than here, and our [illegible] may well come to an [illegible]

FELIX G. DE FONTAINE.

The Late Senator Lapham.

Ex-United States Senator Elbridge Gerry Lapham, who died recently at his home on the shore of Canandaigua lake, N. Y., belonged to the school of statesmen that has now practically passed away—the school of Sumner, Wilson, Hamlin, Douglas and their colleagues. And [illegible] of them his life was a sort of epitome of the transformations of American politics, for he entered public life as a Democrat, became a Van Buren Free Soiler in 1848 and eventually a Republican.

He was born at Farmington, N. Y., Oct. 18, 1814, his father, Judge John Lapham, being an eminent Quaker—the sect having a settlement in that vicinity. At the Canandaigua academy he was the classmate, room mate and intimate friend of Stephen A. Douglas. After working some time as a civil engineer he studied law, and was ad-



E. G. LAPHAM.

mitted to the bar in 1844. He located in Canandaigua and remained to the end of his life as a practicing lawyer. Although an active Republican, he held no office till 1867, when he was chosen to the constitutional convention.

In 1874 he was elected to congress from the Twenty-seventh district and re-elected three times, but before taking his seat in the fourth term he was chosen to the United States senate to succeed Roscoe Conkling. At the same time Warner Miller was chosen to succeed Mr. Platt. The disruption that memorable contest are still fresh in the public memory, and though Mr. Lapham, like all others engaged in the matter, was savagely denounced at the time, the public confidence in him remained unshaken. He retired to private life at the close of his term in 1885, and lived very quietly thereafter. He was in feeble health for a year before his death and died of heart failure.

A PLEASANT THEME.

Friendships Among the Statesmen at Washington.

The Most Faithful Chums Often Differ Politically.

Wellman Tells About the Friendships of Lawmakers.

[Special Correspondence.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—A pleasant theme is friendships among great men. Early in the present century there was a notable meeting of kings and emperors at Erfurth. Princes and courtiers were numerous. The town was illuminated. A tragedy developing the noblest traits of human nature was performed by the most accomplished actors of France. Emperor Alexander of Russia and Napoleon the Great sat side by side. As the sentiment was expressed from the stage:

The friendship of a great man is a gift from the gods.

Alexander gracefully rose, took the hand of Napoleon, and, bowing, said: "I experience the truth of that sentiment today." An instinctive burst of

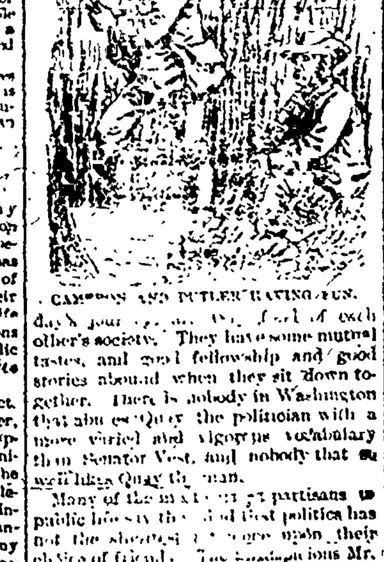


QUAY AND WEST ENJOYING LIFE.

applause from a pit full of princes, nobles and kings shook the walls of the theatre. Perhaps there is no more universal aspiration than that for the friendship of one of one's own station and sex. There have been but few men in the world so great as to be above friendships. Napoleon was one of them. He had devoted followers, enthusiastic admirers, but no friends—not even the graceful and sentimental Alexander. The other day I saw President Harrison out riding with ex-Senator Davis, of West Virginia. These men are chums. Davis is about the only close friend the president has, though he likes Edmunds very well, and puts much trust in Attorney General Miller. If there is any famous man in Washington who has no chum it is Senator Ingalls. The original "unique" man from Kansas goes it alone. His accomplished wife is his chum. Ingalls is strong enough to get along by himself.

At the dinner given by Chief Justice Fuller to Justice Brewer the other night I saw W. C. Goudy, the leader of the Chicago bar. The chief justice does well to honor Mr. Goudy. But for this friend he would not now be wearing the great black robe. It had been the ambition of Goudy's life to sit upon the supreme bench. President Cleveland had an appointment to make, and he turned to Goudy for advice. Goudy pressed Fuller, his life long friend, with what eloquence the sequel showed. Friendships move the world. But for his friendship with Roscoe Conkling Mr. Arthur never would have been president. But for his friendship with Davis, Harrison would not have been president, since it was through Davis Elkins was enlisted, and through Elkins the political forces which resulted in nomination at Chicago. Half the men in public life can trace their rise to single personal friendship. Three-fourths of the men of great wealth can look back to the turning point at which the helping hand of a friend supported them. In these days of selfishness, greed, political and industrial throat-cutting, let us not forget or underrate the power of friendship. Such thoughts help our human nature. They lead us to value the friends we have, and to appreciate at their true worth the loyalty, generosity and manliness by which friends are won and held.

An odd phase of friendship often seen here is that between men who are bitter political opponents. Garfield and Randolph Tucker were intimate associates. The closest friend Senator Edmunds ever had in congress was "Old Roman" Thurman. Since Thurman left the senate the ripe old Vermonter has honored none with an unfolding of his inner self. An unexpected pairing off in mutual friendship is that of Vest and Quay. The senators, one the well known Republican campaign manager and the other as intense a Democrat as one could find in a



CAMERON AND BUTLER EATING FUN.

day's journey [illegible] of each other's society. They have some mutual tastes, and good fellowship and good stories abound when they sit down together. There is nobody in Washington that admires Quay the politician with a more varied and vigorous vocabulary than Senator Vest, and nobody that so well likes Quay the man.

Many of the [illegible] partisans in public life [illegible] best politics has not the [illegible] their choice of friends. The [illegible] Mr. [illegible] at the [illegible] open [illegible] case of [illegible] visitors [illegible]

dence of personal friendliness which they see on the floor below. When Senator Voorhees made his terrific onslaught on Dudley and the administration the other day, the first man to congratulate him and to sit down beside him and talk it all over was Gen. Grosvenor, the Republican statesman from Ohio, who is known for his resemblance to Santa Claus.

Senators Payne and Sherman, of Ohio, are warm friends, and there is a great deal of intimacy between their families. Don Cameron's closest friend in the senate is a Democrat, Butler, of South Carolina. Cameron and Butler lunch together, ride together, and about once a year go hunting together in the famous duck and snipe fields of the latter's state. This friendship began many years ago, when Don Cameron's father, old Simon, voted for Butler's admission to the senate.

Speaker Carlisle and Maj. McKinley are much together. Each has sincere admiration for the other. Carlisle and a Republican congressman, Mr. Steele, once kept house together here. Carlisle and that fine old Kentuckian, Willie Breckinridge, are as popular on the Republican side of the house as they are on their own, while McKinley, Butterworth, Cannon, and Henderson of Iowa are prime favorites among the Democrats. To hear the last named make a party speech you would not think him capable even of shaking hands with a member of the odious opposition. As a partisan Gen. Henderson is as intense as he is eloquent as an orator, and that is saying much. He roars and throws his hands about wildly, shakes his head till his auditors can imagine they hear his teeth rattling, and grows literally red in the face denouncing the brigadiers on the other side—and then goes over and sits down among them as if he was at home. Gen. Hooker, of Mississippi, counts his Republican friends by the score.

Another instance of the crossing of the bloody chasm is found in the fondness of Allison for Beck. This fine Republican and good old Democrat contrive to dine together about twice a week, and to lunch together in the senate restaurant nearly every day. A curious combination is [illegible]. It would be difficult to imagine two men farther apart in political spheres and methods. Hale and Joe Blackburn are cronies, though as different in temperament as in politics. Hale is quiet, reserved, self contained. Blackburn wears his heart on his sleeve. The Kentuckian is also fond of that Republican fire eater, Foraker, of Ohio, and the warmest telegram of congratulations received by the Blue Grass orator on the occasion of his recent re-election to the senate was from the less fortunate Buckeye.



JONES AND FARWELL AT SALAD.

Recent occupants of the White House have had their cronies. Garfield and Blaine were genuine friends. No man was closer to Hayes than McKinley. William C. Whitney was and still is Grover Cleveland's warmest friend. After his quarrel with Conkling, Arthur chummed with Senator John P. Jones. At a certain famous old house in the suburbs of Washington, kept by a famous character, Arthur and Jones went to dine twice a week. Arthur said it did him good to get away from the White House, and the Washington gossips were none the wiser. Senator Jones' present chum is Farwell, of Illinois, and about three or four times a month they may be seen at Chamberlin's, Jones mixing one of his famous salads while Farwell tells one of his famous stories.

Occasionally, but not often, we find the two senators from a state chumming together. Farwell and Cullom get on pretty well, and Hoar and Dawes, and Quay and Cameron, having concluded a political peace, are discovering each in the other a likable fellow. The most conspicuous case of this sort is that of Berry and Jones, of Arkansas. They are almost inseparable cronies. I have not been able to discover that Hiscock chums with anybody. He certainly does not with Evarts. This grand old Roman of the present senate goes it alone almost as much as Ingalls does. Cullom and Platt, two of the tallest, thinnest men in the senate, are very fond of each other. Cullom says this is because they are so poor, and feeling lonesome among the millionaires they naturally flock by themselves. No such reason exists in the case of Stanford and Sawyer, for both are certainly rich enough so that neither need fear the other will strike him for a small loan.

A peculiar intimacy is that existing between Morrill of Vermont and Plumb of Kansas. Morrill is venerable, sedate, formal, almost Puritanic. Plumb is the ideal of a western hustler, rough and ready, with no more thought of formality and dignity than of the correlative unknowable. Yet these strikingly unlike men are intimate friends. They dine together very often, and Plumb has a son named Justin Morrill Plumb in honor of the veteran statesman from Vermont.

Senator Manderson and Minister to Spain Palmer [illegible] like Castor and Pollux. Speaker [illegible] and Robert Hitt are Damon and [illegible]. A personal friendship which [illegible] politicians are watching is [illegible] Thomas C. Platt, of New York, and [illegible] Alger, of Michigan. [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] WELLMAN.

Marie Louise Baldwin, colored, has been appointed principal of the Agassiz school, which is the only school in Cambridge, Boston, in which a woman principal is employed for grammar grades. She is the oldest daughter of the late P. L. Baldwin, who was an employe in the Boston post office for many years. She was graduated at the high school with high honors.

Senator Brown, of Georgia, has not put in appearance at Washington this season. His health is poor, and he will not be able to do much work this session. It is said that he would have resigned at the beginning of the session and given Governor Gordon his seat had not Gordon superseded the senator with Henry Grady as trustee of the Georgia State university last summer. "Very good," remarked Senator Joe; "Gordon can wait until 1891."

Mrs. Meredith, who is conspicuous for her good work among the friendless criminals of England, has recently been on a visit to this country. For thirty years she has stood at the gates of prisons and not only taken the discharged prisoners by the hand, but clothed and fed them and found work for them to do. Mrs. Meredith is about 65 years of age, of large frame and commanding presence. Her manners are as simple as her dress, and yet one could not pass her in the street without noticing her.

Ninety thousand three hundred and five barrels of cranberries shipped on the Cape division of the Old Colony beyond Middleborough, and that in spite of the fact that 20,000 barrels were destroyed by a hailstorm! As cranberries are a profitable crop, and as all the world is friendly to Cape Cod, all the world will be pleased to hear this crop is bigger than any that has been harvested there for eight years.

A CURIOUS OLD BOOK.

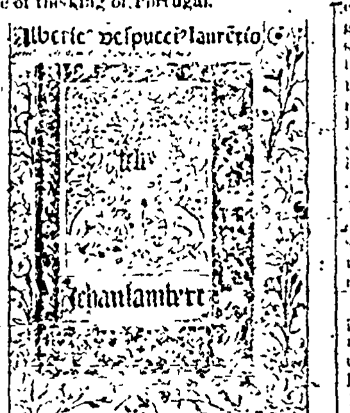
The Third Letter of the Explorer Americus Vespuccius.

A Curious Old Volume and Some of its Peculiarities.

Interesting Story Told by the Famous Italian Voyager.

[Special Correspondence.]

NEW YORK, Jan. 16.—That the great continent of North America, or rather both the continents, were discovered by Alberico Vespuccius, or, as he is better known, Americus Vespuccius, is now an acknowledged fact. He was an Italian gentleman of high education and adventurous spirit, who at an early age resigned a remunerative commercial position in order to gratify his taste for travel and excitement. Of his life we know but little. It has been found that in 1490 he was a student of high promise in Florence. In 1493 he came to Spain as a commercial representative of his cousin, Lorenzo Pietro Francisco de Medici, whose family was world renowned. Later on he entered the service of the king of Portugal.



THE TITLE PAGE.

He made at least four great transatlantic voyages during his career in Spain and Portugal. Of the first two nothing is left but hearsay, excepting dates and names.

The first began May 20, 1497, or May 10, 1497, or May 20, 1499, and was undertaken for the king of Spain.

The [illegible] started under the [illegible] pieces on or about May 10, 1497, from the port of Cadiz.

In this he probably discovered Cuba and the larger isles of the West Indies.

His third, and the one on which his fame will ever rest, was undertaken for the king of Portugal, and started from Lisbon on May 14, 1501. It consumed sixteen months, during which time Vespuccius gathered a vast amount of information, and, it must be added, misinformation.

Shortly after his return to Portugal he wrote the celebrated letter, of which portions are given below, and which has never before been published in English. The original is lost. At the time he wrote it he had it translated from Italian, which he spoke, to Latin, the literary language of the world at that time. Within a few weeks after its reception by Lorenzo de Medici, it was given to Jehan Lambert, the greatest illuminator, engraver and printer of his age, for reproduction and preservation.

How many copies were made is unknown. There are two or three in this country, and less than a dozen in Europe. The finest one extant is that owned by Edmund A. Bonaventure, a famous bibliophile of New York city, from which the illustrations are taken. The leaves of the manuscript are of the heaviest parchment, and the colors are as brilliant today as when first applied by the brush. Another but much poorer copy, recently sold at Frankfort-on-the-Main, brought $300.

The book opens with an illuminated title page in gold, ultramarine and scarlet, of which the following picture may give a fair idea.

Then follow nine pages of closely written matter, in which the queer Latin of the Sixteenth century is made half unintelligible by senseless contractions, abbreviations and arbitrary symbols. The [illegible] calculated in reading this old black letter cannot be appreciated by any one unless he tries to decipher the page.

At the close of the letter is what is called a tail piece, a symbolic design which, while it may have conveyed a clear idea to its maker, is more than incomprehensible today. So far as the story is concerned let Alberico Vespuccius speak for himself:

"In former days it was my fortune to write unto thee fully concerning my return from those regions which with the fleet, and by the [illegible] and command of his most serene majesty the king of Portugal, we have sought out and discovered. These regions it is allowable to style the New World. Since among our ancestors there was no knowledge concerning these things, the matter will prove most novel to all who hear it. For this thing differs from the opinion of our antiquaries, since the greater part of them declare that beyond the equinoctial line (equator) and toward the south there is no continent, but a sea as large as that which they have termed the Atlantic, and if any of them have admitted that a continent is there, they have denied for many reasons that the land is habitable. But my last voyage has shown that this opinion of theirs is false and altogether contrary to truth, since in those parts towards the south I have found a continent inhabited with more numerous peoples and animals than is Europe, Asia, or Africa, and moreover an atmosphere milder and more agreeable than in any other region known by us, as you will perceive later on, where we [illegible] the chief [illegible] more worthy of [illegible] which were seen or heard by me in this new world will appear below.

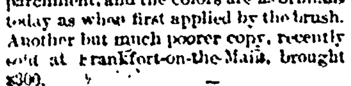
"On the 14th day of the month of May in the year 1501, we departed from Lisbon by the command of the king with three ships on an auspicious voyage in order to discover the new lands towards the west. We sailed towards the south, the course of which voyage was as follows:

"Our course lay through the Fortunate Islands, as they were formerly called, but now are styled the Great Canary Islands, which are in the third climate and on the outlines of the inhabited west. Thence through the ocean, we skirted the whole shore of Africa and a part of Ethiopia, as far as the Ethiopian promontory, as it is called by Ptolemy, but by us Cape Verde, and from Ethiopia and the Mandingha land 14 deg. within the torrid zone from the equinoctial line (equator) toward the north, which region is inhabited by black races. There, our strength being refreshed, and with necessaries for our voyage, we raised anchor, spread our sails to the wind, and directing our course through the vast ocean for a short distance toward the Antarctic pole, we then bent our course to the westward through the wind which is called the Vulturnus (southeast wind), and from the day on which we departed from the above mentioned promontory we sailed for the space of two months and three days before any land appeared, but in the vastness of the sea what we suffered, what perils of shipwreck, what torments of body we sustained, and under what anxieties of mind we labored, I leave to the imagination of those who through experience of many affairs can best understand what it is to seek out uncertain things and investigate things of which they may be ignorant. That you may understand everything in a word, know that out of sixty-seven days in which we sailed, we had forty-four continuous days of rain, thunder and lightning, days so dark that we could neither see the sun by day nor a serene sky at night. From which it happened that so great fear came upon us that we had already cast aside all hope of life. But in these so many and so great tempests of the sea and of the sky, it pleased the Most High to show unto us the continent, the new regions, and the unknown world. Which things being seen, we were filled with as great joy as it is possible to be conceived by those who, out of various calamities and adverse fortune, have obtained safety. But on the 7th day of August, in the year 1501, we cast anchor on the shores of those regions, giving thanks unto our God with solemn supplications and with the celebration of a mass. There we recognized the land to be not an island, but a continent, because it stretched out with very long coasts, not to be circumnavigated, and is filled up with numberless inhabitants. For on this continent we discovered innumerable races and peoples, and all the species of forest animals which are found in our regions, and many other species never seen by us before, concerning which it would be a long story for me to describe individually.

Many things the mercy of God supplied unto us when we touched those regions, for water and wood had failed us, and we were able to preserve our lives on the sea only a few days more. To Himself be the honor and glory and the exercise of His grace.

We adopted the plan of sailing along the shore of this continent toward the eastward, without leaving the sight of land, and afterwards we ran along this shore to a point where we came to an angle where the coast made a turn to the south, and from that place where we first touched land up to this angle there was a distance of about 300 leagues. In the space of this voyage we several times descended to the land and conversed in a friendly manner with that people, as you shall hear below.

I had forgotten to write that from the promontory at Cape Verde up to the commencement of this continent there are about 700 leagues, and I should estimate that we had sailed more than 1,800 leagues, partly on account of the admiral's ignorance of the place and partly by the tempests and winds, which impeded our direct course and drove us into frequent deviations. But if my companions had not turned to me, who understood cosmography (there was no admiral or commander of our voyage who knew within 500 leagues where we were), we were lost and wandering; moreover, the instruments only showed accurately the elevation of the heavenly bodies, and these were the quadrant and the astrolabe, as all were aware. Hence afterwards they all bestowed upon me much honor; for I showed unto them that without a marine chart, in the science of navigation I was more skillful than all the admirals in the world. For these admirals have no knowledge except of those places which they have visited frequently in their voyages.



THE TAIL PIECE.

But where the above mentioned angle of the land showed to us a turning of the shore toward the south, we agreed to sail beyond it, and search out what might be in those regions. We proceeded along the coast about six hundred leagues, and often disembarked on the land and talked and conversed with the inhabitants of those regions, and by them were [illegible] kindly, and by themselves, whenever we would remain [illegible] twenty days together were amicably and hospitably entertained, as you will learn below.

A part of this new continent is in the torrid zone, beyond the equinoctial line (equator) toward the antarctic pole, for the head of it begins in the eighth degree beyond the equinoctial line (equator) itself. We sailed along so much of this coast, that the tropic of Capricorn having been passed, we found the antarctic pole 50 degs. higher than their horizon, and we were near to the antarctic circle, as far as the latitude of 17½ degs., and what there I saw and learned concerning the character, habits and tractability of those races, the fertility of the soil, the salubriousness of the air, and the arrangement of the heavenly bodies, and specially concerning the fixed stars, and [illegible] spheres never before seen or [illegible] by our ancestors, I will speak [illegible]

First, then, as to the peoples so far as we came upon the multitude of the race in those regions so great that no man could count them, as we read in the Apocalypse. I call the race gentle and tractable. All members of both races approach each other naked and covering no part of the body, and even as they come into the world so do they go unto the time of their death.

For they have large bodies, with figures square and shoulders well proportioned, and a color bordering on redness, which I think happens to them because from going about naked they are tanned with the sun. They have thick, black hair. [illegible] in their sports they are agile and easy, and of a comely countenance, which, however, they mar, for they pierce the cheeks, the lips, the nose and the ear; nor would you think these holes to be small or as large as they are. For I have seen some of them who had in their face alone seven holes, any one of which was as large as a small plum. They stop up these holes with pieces of crystal resembling marble and bits of alabaster, which pieces are very beautiful, and also with bits of glittering white bone and other substances, skillfully carved according to their custom. But if you could see anything so strange and monstrous a man, forsooth, having in his cheeks and in his lips seven stones, some of them half as long again as your hand, you would not be without astonishment; for oftentimes have I considered and thought that seven such stones would weigh sixteen ounces and more. In each ear, pierced with three holes, they are accustomed to carry other pendant stones in rings, and this custom is peculiar to the men, for the women do not perforate the face, but only the ears.

They do not have garments or cloaks of linen or silk—because they are not necessary to them, nor do they possess individual property, but all things are owned in common. They live at the same time without a king, without a government, and each man is a law unto himself. They have as many wives as they please, and the son marries his mother, and the brother with his sister, and the first man the first woman wherever he meets her. As often as they wish they break up their marriages, and in these matters observe no rule. Moreover, they have no temple and no law, nor are they idolaters. What can I say more? They live according to nature, and may be called epicureans rather than stoics. Among them there are no traders nor is there any exchange of goods. The tribes carry on war among themselves without art or recognized rules. The elders in certain public assemblies of their own turn the young men to whatever course they desire. They are also eager for wars, in which they kill each other with cruelty, and those whom they have made captives in battle they preserve for killing, not for the sake of their lives, but for the purpose of food. For sometimes one side and sometimes the other is victorious, and eat up the vanquished, and among them human flesh is a common article of food.

Of this fact you may be certain, because already a father has been known to eat up his son and his wives, and I myself have known and talked with a man whom they used to report had partaken of more than three hundred human bodies; besides I spent twenty-seven days in a certain town where I saw in the houses human flesh salted and hung from the ceiling, just as it is the custom among us to hang bacon and pork. I say further, that they wonder why we don't eat our enemies, and do not use their flesh as food, which flesh they declare to be most savory.

The limitation of space compels the cutting short of the letter at this point. But what an interesting story the Italian voyager tells! Even in its quaint language it reads as well as Stanley's late letter upon Central Africa. It is but little wonder that his admirers changed his name and called him Americus rather than Albericus Vespuccius in honor of the New World he had discovered.

WILLIAM E. S. FALES.

LETTER LIST.

List of letters remaining unclaimed in the postoffice at Colorado Springs, El Paso County, Colorado, for week ending January 18, 1890:

GENTLEMEN.

One cent due on each.

Atcheson, Wiley	Leonard, Frank
Anderson, John	Laundy, W B
Allen, G C	Loen, Hertland Marth
Allen, M R	Ludington R W
Abbot, A L	Lucas, E J
Burnett, Geo W	Lyn, F J
Byram, C F	[illegible]
Bromley, J F	Moore, A H
Brownell, J H	Mead, Charlie L
Browning, James C	Mershirter, F P, 2
Brown ngton, J A	Mahone, J W
Bromstator, Grant, 2	Morris, M
Bremmilk, Geo	McMullen, N P
Blomgren C V	McKee, Wirt C
Beebey, Sam	McKibbons, Dr J J
Benton, Wiley	McGuire, Frank
Beatty, Hubbard	McCalum, Prince
Brown, F B	Neff, Geo
Crank, Jno M	Norton, Pat
Colbran, E T	Powell, J Lee
Challis, Alva P	Pratt, C M
Cell, Oscar	Plumb, Master Carl
Catlett, H M	Peabody, Howard H
Carter, Geo K	Peoples, O M, 2
Cantrell Lannie	Rosenthal, Paul L
Carnahan, H S	Riley, William
Canfield, Otho	Rhodes, Jas J, 2
Dirlam, Stan B	Ro[illegible]er, Max
Denny, J C	Robison, Daniel
Dickenson, Frank	Raden, Ott
Evenade, T E	Stevens, W J
Enders, Warren J	Schriber, Frank
Eigner, William	Super, Friend
Gill, H C	Trant, A Armen
Grady, Mr	Tolles, Chas L
Griggs, R D	Thorne, Stephen
Gandys, M E	Taylor, Jno Henry
Hyman, David	Talbert, E H
Hyde, John	Tompkins, Jno S
Hutchison, Harry	Vonder Heiden, C R
Hughes, J H	Woodruff, C C
Howells, Wm	Walker, J H
Hibley, E A	Watt, B F
Hall, [illegible]	Ward, J N
Hutchesline, Mr	Watson, C J
Hanson, Arthur	Williams, C M
Jones, E L	Wilson, T J
Johnson, Robt W	Whiteman, Rollin
Johnson, Mr	Young, L K A Co, 2
Konnoren, Patrick	Young, Harvey
Lewellen, Sam	Young, Bob

LADIES.

One cent due on each.

Acobert, Miss Jennie	Martin, Mrs F S
Brideletine, Mrs Ruth	Morgan, Miss Anne, 2
Bradshaw, Miss Sarah	Moore, Emgene
Boggs, Miss Julia, 2	Morley, Mrs S J
Benson, Mrs A	Mauldin, Mrs Mary
Bell, Mrs Effa C	Marsh, Mrs A A
Blood, Mrs Mary A	Mahany, Mrs M A
Bauer, Mrs J	McIntyre, Miss Mary
Cuthbert, Miss Fannie	Orcutt, Mrs T M
Culbertson, Miss Julia	Overalls, Mrs
Coleman, Miss Edna	Reed, Mrs Isabella A
Clark, Miss Mattie A W	Reed, Miss Jossie
Chering, Miss Kate	Rose, Mrs [illegible], 2
Chandler, Mrs A B	Robertson, Mrs Mebry
Chapman, Mrs Samuel	Roberts, Miss Lena
Callahan, Mrs Bridget	Stroud, Mrs Amanda
Dickerson, Miss Ella J	Sherman, Mrs Wm
Dervee, Miss Josie	Stevens, Mrs J C
Eastman, Mrs S J	Smith, Mrs F F
Faley, Mrs Annie	Sande, Miss Sue
Fisher, Mrs Lillie	Sherman, Miss Adie
Fitzgerald, Mrs	Hale, 2
Gould, Mrs T R	Taylor, Miss May
Gilmore, Mrs Susie	Thompson, Mrs Ben
Hamlin, Miss Kitty	Tyler, Mrs Mattie
Heath, Miss Minnie	Walker, Miss Mamie
Hicks, Mrs G C	Washburn, Miss Mary
Kinney, Mrs J H	Woods, Miss Bernie
Kyle, Miss Tissie	Walker, Mrs Dianna
Lobato, Mrs Marcelo	Woods, Mrs Catherine
Leach, Miss Josie	

FOREIGN LETTERS.

Hay, Mrs Wm	Brown, A
Rychson, Jno K	Quinne, Mrs J H
Patterson, Robert	

DEAD LETTERS RETURNED TO WRITER.

Early, J A	Holmes, Mrs Jennie S
Speidel, M Sebass	Griffith, Miss Mary
Leach, John	Caldwell, Mrs C S
Anderson, Frank	

PACKAGES.

Hendricks, Mrs Mary	Hines, Miss Victoria
Steele, Miss Susan	Welsh, Miss Mollie
Leeds, Cuss A	Stifeld, N E
Pennington, J G	Hay, Mrs Wm
Holt, W T	

To obtain any of these letters the applicant must call for "advertised letters," and give the date of this list. If not called for within two weeks they will be sent to the dead letter office. M. W. [illegible] P. M.

[illegible] REX PILE REMEDY. The only [illegible] Cure on Earth. [illegible]

Enterprise Market House

WILCOX & CO., PROP'S.

[illegible] DEALERS IN [illegible]

TELEPHONE NO. 36. Goods Delivered Promptly [illegible]

Cor. Costilla and Tejon Sts.

PEASE & BARBER,

ARCHITECTS.

[illegible] PIKE'S PEAK AVE.

$5 REWARD.

STRAYED.

One Bay Mare, weighing 1100 pounds [illegible] Brown Horse [illegible] reward of $5 [illegible]

DO YOU WANT A NEW PIANO

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Ivers & Pond PIANO,

the finest and most reliable in the world. Five newly patented inventions, used in these pianos only.

Call at our store and examine the new Soft Stop which saves pianos from wear while practising and makes tone inaudible to all outside of room. A wonderful invention.

C. E. AIKEN,

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FOR A Superior Photographic Portrait GO TO Sooy & Poley.

We take any size, from a locket photo to a life size head and shoulder portrait.

The Pike's Peak Photographers,

112 N. Tejon St.

(Ground Floor.)

An adjourned meeting of the Stockholders of The Colorado Springs and Manitou Street Railway Company will be held at [illegible] day, January [illegible], at 12 m.

A. [illegible] VAN [illegible]

Dated [illegible]

GILLIS BROS. & WALSH,

[illegible]

SASH, DOORS, BLINDS and MOULDINGS

[illegible]

W. H. D. MERRILL,

Practical Plumber & Contractor

[illegible]

F. F. BAXTER.

Civil Engineer.

[illegible]

CITY MARKET.

Stark & Titus, Prop's.

[illegible]

Meats, Game, Poultry, Etc.

[illegible]

Lock Box 520. Telephone 67

M. CONWAY,

Boots & Shoes!

[illegible]

Wm. Lennox,

[illegible]

GEORGE BINEMAN,

CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER

Jobbing Promptly Attended To

[illegible]

GO TO J. Gillingham

[illegible] Colorado. [illegible] Artists' Materials [illegible] Colorado Wild Flowers [illegible]

No. 15 S. Tejon St., Ground Floor

Henry Van Kleeck,

[illegible]

INVESTMENTS AND LOANS

[illegible]

F. BRUSOE & SON,

[illegible]

Builders and Jobbers,

[illegible] COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO.

[illegible]

Newspaper ARCHIVE.com

CREMATION IN PARIS.

How Human Bodies are Burned in the French Metropolis.

A Minute Description of the Process at Pere la Chaise.

A Number of Corpses Incinerated Each Twenty-Four Hours.

PARIS, January 6. The French Cremation society, which was founded in 1882 for the purpose of familiarizing people with the idea of the new method for disposing of the dead, has for its president M. Koechlin Schwarz, mayor of the eighth Paris ward, where periodical meetings are held, and among the members who make up its committee are a goodly number of deputies, municipal councillors, engineers, and doctors. In order to become a titular member of the society a minimum sum of 5f. must be paid the first year, and $1 for each successive year afterwards. Donation members are expected to contribute at least a sum of $20 on entering. The last report shows that the body numbers at the present moment upwards of a thousand members. The receipts for the first year of its existence were $500.

Pending a law rendering the practice of burning or burying the dead optional, which has since been passed, the Paris municipal council voted a grant of money for the erection of a crematorium, which is now in part built on ground at the Pere la Chaise cemetery. The monument, as you enter the gateway, is to be seen at the opposite extremity of the cemetery, near the Jewish burial ground, and facing the Mussulman section, which is rendered conspicuous by the tomb of the queen of Oude. It looks something like a mosque, with two high chimneys, which answer the purpose of minarets. There are three domes, corresponding with the three halls inside, where as many furnaces are to be established. There is a separate room in which the bodies are placed while awaiting incineration.

The building as it now stands forms only a portion of what the crematorium is to be. The facade, which is to have alternate layers of black and white marble, and the columbarium for preserving the ashes of the dead, have not yet been begun. A hall and reception room for funeral parties will also ultimately be added. It is computed that the whole building, when finished, will cost $120,000.

When it was [illegible] for the first time, October [illegible], the apparatus used did not meet the expectations of the authorities as to its capacity for disposing quickly and properly of human remains. Defects had to be remedied before proper working [illegible]. The heat from beech wood logs was found inadequate, and the flame charred the body to an ugly brown compound. The cost of the operation was too high, amounting in each case to $24. The ashes of the first two corpses reduced by this insufficient process have been lodged in the Carnavalet museum in this city.

The present arrangement is perfect. As only one furnace is now in use, the bodies awaiting cremation are brought up in rotation from a separate room in the building. I was present the other day while two dead bodies were consumed, and followed the process throughout. The first of these was a corpse of a pauper patient who had died of smallpox in one of the Paris hospitals. The body was placed, in its deal-wood shell, upon two flat-iron bars, each about three inches wide and six feet long, fixed to a kind of track.

When the retort door was opened and the corpse run in, a glow of heat so came forth from the oven that it was scarcely possible to look inside. The wooden shell split up and the dead body fell between the two iron bars on to the incandescent floor, where gas and coke combine to keep up a bright red, varying heat, ranging between 1200 and 1500 degrees centigrade. The hair and beard caught fire immediately, and the body itself began to blister.

On the door being closed there was a slight [illegible] of smoke and a smell of charred flesh, which was due, the stoker said, to the fact that the coke furnace in the flue had been excessively charged before it had time to burn up properly: it therefore acted as interceptor in the flue. The oven is fed with coke in the underground portion of the building, and the fire is kept up day and night.

I was allowed to ascertain the state of the body every half-hour, through the retort door. When the door first opened the sight was one I shall never forget. A strong, red fire blazed around the corpse, whose limbs were already considerably shrunken. There was nothing of the hideous spectacle I had expected. No flame; no smoke was to be seen. Only a bright, intense, liquid bath of fire, in which the poor, dead, pauper patient lay quietly stretched out, as if asleep. A kind of nimbus surrounded the head. The knee caps appeared almost white; the bones of the lower part appeared calcined, the abdominal cavity half consumed.

At the end of the first hour, the head appeared half incinerated; the hips stood out, and the ribs stuck up, though still attached to the spinal column; the viscera were whitening; the bones of the legs were detached and appeared consumed, a little halo still played round the head and shoulders. At the end of one hour and a half, all the bones had crumbled; the skull was gone, and the outline of the form was lost. Nothing remained on the floor of the oven but two small knobs from the hips of the skeleton, ready to dissolve into a white ash.

The second corpse to be incinerated was that of a man who had expressed in his will the desire to be burnt after death, and whose relatives had paid the $10 fee charged by the city authorities in [illegible]. The process for the [illegible] is much the same as that for the pauper, except that on the two parallel [illegible] metallic plate and an asbestos [illegible] are spread [illegible], the corpse of the former to receive the ashes. The body, therefore, burns on the plate instead of falling to the floor of the oven.

As on the first occasion, I was allowed to ascertain the results of the process every thirty minutes. The effects of the heat, when the body was run in, were rather startling, for the legs of the rich man at once spread out to the extent of touching the sides of the red-hot chamber. These, however, resumed their natural position on the plate, but bent up before they were consumed, together with the ribs, in an hour's time. In less than ninety minutes the whole body had fallen in, and begun to whiten; the operation is then deemed finished. When the metal plate was drawn out, the body appeared more thoroughly consumed than the first; the ashes were quite white, and weighed a little over four pounds. They were carefully collected with a brush into a silver shovel, and placed in an urn provided for that purpose.

M. Charles Moonen, the author of "Paris in Four Days," and the only commissioned conductor and guide at Pere Lachaise, to whom I am indebted for admission to the crematorium during the double process of incineration above described, took me over the monument and vouchsafed the following facts:

"So far this is the only place of its kind opened in France. The church has of course, set its face against burning the dead; and even those who are not church going people are hard to wean from the old custom of burial. The Paris municipal councillors and the members of the French Cremation society do all they can to popularize the practice, but with indifferent success. Out of the half-dozen corpses on an average daily incinerated here, most of them come from the hospitals and dissecting rooms. The coffins brought to the mortuary from those charnel-places are known in the technical language of the administration by the name of 'equivalents,' because they often contain the cut-up remains of different patients indiscriminately huddled together under the same lid. The amputated leg from a living patient is thrown in with the head of a dead man or the trunk and viscera of a dead woman. God knows his own, and the oven soon resolves the whole to a handful of bones and ashes.

"The regulations laid down by the council of state are very stringent. No crematory apparatus may be established without an authorization of the prefect, which is only given after consulting the council of health. Each cremation must be authorized by the public registrar, upon the demand of the representatives of the deceased, and the production of a medical certificate attesting that the death is due to natural causes; or, in default of this letter, upon the report of an inquiry conducted and signed by a sworn physician.

"After the necessary permission has been obtained, an official report must be drawn up and forwarded to the municipal authorities to prove the reception of the body at the crematorium and its due incineration; the ashes may not be deposited, even provisionally, elsewhere than in a regularly established and licensed place of sepulture, nor removed without permission from the city fathers. These two conditions, I am told, are imposed for the prevention of profanation.

"The objection first mooted by Dr. Brouardel that cremation would render impossible the detection of poisons by subsequent exhumation is thus parried. No cremation, in fact, is allowed, except by the express desire of the defunct. The council, in providing that in all cases of cremation, a post mortem shall precede the ceremony, has effectually done away with the doctor's objection.

"I have witnessed the incineration of several persons belonging to well-known families since the new apparatus you have just seen at work was installed. The first of these was the body of a boy eleven years old, the son of Dr. Jacoby, a Russian. At that time the crematorium, not having yet received the sanction of the chambers, the doctor had great difficulty in obtaining permission to make use of it. But he ultimately succeeded, through the intervention of Count Loris Melikoff. The furnace was heated to 800 degrees, and at an end of an hour and a half the ashes were taken out and placed in an urn and taken to the Hotel de Ville, to be kept until claimed by the family. This was on February 1st of the present year.

"Since then the body of Mme. Bepon, mother of the municipal councillor of that name, was cremated in two hours; the ashes were placed in an oaken chest and deposited in a temporary vault. The remains of a young Siamese, an attache of the legation in Paris, were consumed in June according to the rites of his country, and some time after forwarded to Bangkok. Another personage of note, M. Gagneur, was incinerated in August last, in the presence of General Grevy, brother of the ex-president of the republic. The coffin was of poplar wood, which burns without leaving much ash. The proceedings occupied an hour and a quarter. There was no religious ceremony, but a few speeches were made before an empty bier in a room of the crematorium. The ashes were temporarily placed in a vault owned by the city, whence they will be removed by the friends of the deceased. Last month I witnessed the burning of two deputies, M. Noirot and M. Emile Brelay.

"The prefect of the Seine has recently published a decree approving the tariff drawn up by the municipal council for incinerating the dead. Paupers are, of course, burnt *gratis pro Deo*. Persons able to pay are uniformly charged $10. This includes a niche for five years if demanded, in a columbarium or urn room, which, however, has yet to be built. The urn must in every case be paid for by the family. An extra tax is imposed for the space taken up by this receptacle in the urn room, the rate being proportionate to the decoration of the crematorium monument when the incineration occurs and the importance of the pomp displayed at the funeral.

"First second and third-class burial carriages and paraphernalia are charged $40; fourth and fifth classes, as also bodies brought to the crematorium from places outside the Paris fortifications, are rated $20; the sixth class pays $10, the seventh $5, and the eighth class $3.40. No tax is imposed for exhuming corpses for purposes of cremation in any of the Paris cemeteries."

"A socialist organ recently proposed to level the cemeteries of Pere Lachaise and Montparnasse in order to build on the sites houses to lodge the working classes, alleging that these burial grounds would be of no use if the government were sufficiently well-inspired as to render incineration compulsory on everyone. But the government in the present state of the public mind is a long way off from attempting to make cremation obligatory. So, even if respect for the dead, which is intensely strong in France, did not stand in the way of the realization of the project proposed by the socialist paper, it would be a long time before the cemeteries of Paris would be abandoned and cremation rule supreme.

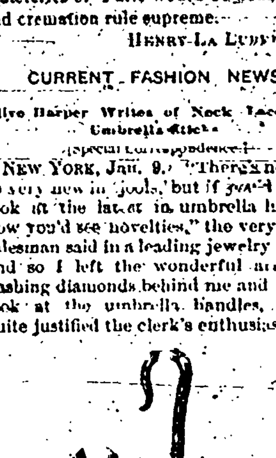
HENRY LA LUBERNE.

CURRENT FASHION NEWS.

Olive Harper Writes of Neck Laces and Umbrella Sticks.

[Special Correspondence.]

NEW YORK, Jan. 9.—"There's nothing so very new in goods, but if you'd like to look at the latest in umbrella handles now you'd see novelties," the very polite salesman said in a leading jewelry house, and so I left the wonderful array of flashing diamonds behind me and took a look at the umbrella handles, which quite justified the clerk's enthusiasm.



SAMPLE UMBRELLA HANDLES.

The umbrella sticks are four and five feet long, some even more, and the handles are enormously large, twisted and tortured into every shape when of wood, and carved and chased in the most astonishing and elaborate patterns when of metal. There are half moons whose tips are certainly six inches apart, and there are grotesque fancy heads carved of bone on the ends of many of the umbrellas designed not only for men but for women, some of them ugly enough to frighten children. Several of them have the ends finished off with pistols in metal, which may be the real thing for all I know; and others have swords, daggers and cat o' nine tails in different metals, and one of them I noticed had a real cunning little oxidized flask on the end with a screw top. Of course this is to hold cologne, we know.

These umbrellas are carried by the ultra fashionable and by dudes and the girls of the period, and while an umbrella is usually an unobtrusive necessity the present remarkable styles make them take an undue prominence, and one would be very apt to notice such an umbrella more than the person who carried it. These fancy styles and highly decorated handles make them very costly, and some of them really are beautifully wrought, but where the ownership of a nice umbrella is such a precarious thing it is more sensible to buy cheaper ones, and in better taste to have less obtrusive styles.

In this city there are several large houses which make a specialty of lace accessories to the toilet, and as such dressy little trifles are very necessary to a lady's wardrobe, and very dear to buy ready made, I present some models which are easily made, and if done at home will cost certainly four times less and be quite as pretty.

There are many ladies who always wear crepe lisse ruching, others who find that plain linen is more becoming, and others again who prefer ribbon, with a feather edge in white or color, and who wear nothing else. It is quite admissible to dispense with any kind of neckwear with high necked [illegible], but all ladies would gain by having a narrow line of white between the severe outline of her dress and her neck. The plain stiff collars are for outdoor wear, but in the house the lace trimmings and fancy styles are far preferable and more dressy and becoming.

The jabots of silk mull in cream or white, with or without ribbon bows, are always pretty and can be worn with any home toilet. Those who have pretty necks can make them without a round, the frill falling on the shoulder from the base of the neck.

A very pretty fancy is to make a plain collar by turning the points, and where the collar meets in front have a short plaited fall of the same lace. Cuffs to match can be made. Another can have a ribbon band over which is fulled a piece of lace, and in front it is made into a cascade jabot, with a bow of the same kind of ribbon.



LACE ACCESSORIES.

Another very pretty fancy for a young girl is to make a foundation of silk and cover it with dotted net in a square pompadour shape and bind the edges all around with a flat band of ribbon. A standing collar covered with lace has a dainty bow on the left side of the neck. This gives the effect of a low cut dress.

A very pretty fichu is made with a band one inch wide which reaches around the neck; and from the top edge falls a frill of deeply pointed point lace. At the front of the neck are fastened two hemstitched falls of silk tissue like a bishop's tie. These are long enough to tie in a full bow with ends or to reach to the bottom of the waist and fasten with a ribbon or a bar pin.

OLIVE HARPER.

$100,000,000 of pearls are said to have been worn at the New Year's ball in New York.

FATHER OF THE HOUSE

Sketch of the Life and Work of the Late William D. Kelley.

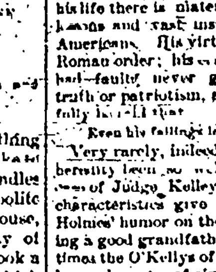
He Began Life as a Poor Lad in the City of Philadelphia.

He Worked his Own Way to the Highest Rungs of the Ladder.

The Hon. William Darrah Kelley died at a ripe age and full of honors. He died as he had lived and as he had always wished to die—"in the harness" died in peace and without pain and surrounded by his family and those who loved him best. There is therefore, no occasion for deep grief, save those "natural drops" which the death of an honored and loved one always calls forth; but in his life there is material for many valuable lessons and vast inspiration for all young Americans. His virtues were of the firm old Roman order; his errors—like other men, he had faults—never grew out of a want of truth or patriotism, and it may most truthfully be said that

Even his failings leaned to virtue's side.

Very rarely, indeed, have the principles of heredity been so well illustrated as in the case of Judge Kelley, and his most salient characteristics give scientific point to Dr. Holmes' humor on the "importance of selecting a good grandfather." From the earliest times the O'Kellys of northern Ireland have been advocates of civil and religious liberty, but at some time in the Sixteenth century, or early in the Seventeenth, the "Sept of the O'Kellys" divided on the religious line, one section becoming Protestant, and a small part of this section became Quaker a little later. In the times of oppression which followed the violation of the treaty of Limerick, when the Catholics were forbidden the exercise of their religion and the Protestants were forbidden to manufacture, most of the Protestant O'Kellys sought the American colonies.



W. D. KELLEY.

The Quakers went to Pennsylvania and South Carolina, and the descendants of Timothy O'Kelly, who located in the latter state, still tell of his bringing a "shoe full of gold" with which he bought the ancestral estate. He was a woolcomber by trade. The Presbyterian O'Kellys mostly settled in the north, where the name soon became Americanized, and their sons and grandsons, like those of other Irish exiles of that time, were most ardent advocates of American independence. Froude says that one-half the men who fought the British in the battles around Boston were the immediate descendants of Irish exiles. The paternal grandfather of Judge Kelley was an officer in the Continental army; his mother was descended on one side from Quaker exiles and on the other from French Huguenots, and thus the blood of the best stocks in the world for bravery, sincerity and conscientious devotion to duty was combined in the great Pennsylvanian.

David Kelley, son of the Continental officer and a native of New Jersey, settled early in Philadelphia, and married Miss Darrah, of Bucks county; unto them was born in that city, William Darrah Kelley, on the 12th of April, 1814—the youngest of four. The father had become involved during the war and the speculative times which succeeded it, and in 1816 lost all his property. A few weeks later he dropped dead upon the street, leaving a widow and four young orphans without means. The mother at once opened a boarding house, and by skill and industry reared her children and secured them a common school education; but at the age of 11 William was put to earning his own living as errand boy in a book store.

His next work was as a copy holder to the proof reader on The Philadelphia Inquirer, and there, he always maintained, he acquired that remarkable clearness of articulation which was the charm of his oratory through life. At the age of sixteen he was apprenticed to a jeweler—that having been his father's business—and served the apprenticeship of four years. During this era occurred the memorable war between President Jackson and the United States bank, and Philadelphia, especially employers and capitalists, was almost unanimous for the bank; but young Kelley took part with the Democratic minority and soon became a noted leader among the apprentices and young Democrats.

It was an evil time. Only once before and perhaps once since has the war of party been so fierce and terrible as then. All considerations of fairness and personal freedom were cast to the winds. Capitalists and employers openly declared that as Jackson was making war on them, their employes must stand by them or be counted as enemies. To borrow the language of The New York Tribune, "Democratic workmen were discharged on all sides. One instance is narrated where a tailoress was refused work because her brother had spoken at a Democratic meeting. Petitions for the 'restoration of the deposits' were circulated, and workingmen refusing to sign are said to have been marked for discharge."

Young Kelley threw all his energies into the fight, and so great was his influence that he prevailed on many Federalist workmen to condemn such proscription and remain away from meetings called in the interest of the bank. It became so difficult for him to get work in Philadelphia that he went to Boston in 1835 and obtained a good place there. His specialty was enameling, and his success in it was so great that a costly set of gold cups ordered for the Imaum of Muscat, brought his employers a gold medal from the Massachusetts Mechanics' association. He remained four years in Boston, working hard and reading hard, especially in political history. The young mechanic spoke frequently in public, and his name was to be read in the Democratic papers along with those of George Bancroft, O. A. Brownson and S. H. Everett. He also lectured, and his name appears in more than one of the lists of lectures in which Emerson and Channing were included.

Col. James Page was so pleased with a speech of Mr. Kelley at Faneuil Hall that he urged the young man to study law in his office. In 1839 he began the study, and on the 11th of April, 1841, being then 27 years old, he was, on motion of Col. Page, admitted to the bar. This was in Philadelphia. He was very successful from the start. In 1845 he was made prosecutor of the pleas in Philadelphia, and on the 13th of March, 1847, was appointed judge of common pleas. He served as an appointee till 1850, and was then elected for a ten years' term, but the [illegible] of the slavery controversy in 1854 made him a politician. He severed his connection with the Democrats and assisted in constructing the Republican party.

In 1856 he was nominated for congress, but was defeated. In 1860 he was a delegate to the Chicago convention, and was the Pennsylvania member of the committee to notify Abraham Lincoln of his nomination. That autumn he was elected to congress, and held his seat, by fourteen successive re-elections, to the day of his death. His work in congress need not be detailed. It is a part, and a very important part, of the history of the country. He was an ardent protectionist and made the study and defense of the American tariff his life work. In this matter he was in advance of his party, and in other respects often out of harmony with it, but on all matters relating to the war and reconstruction his Republicanism was unquestioned.

His most pronounced departure was on the finances; he was an [illegible] and [illegible] advocate of "soft money" and silver coinage. He voted against every measure looking towards a return to specie payments and for every measure to increase the volume of paper and silver money. Some of his speeches at that time were savagely denounced by Republicans, and he was caricatured as a "wild eyed communist," yet he held his place in the party ranks and commanded the continued support of his constituents, though they did not indorse his financial views. His long, intermittent debate with Garfield was one of the most curious [illegible] of the time, the latter maintaining that the decade of 1850-60 was one of "hard money and great prosperity," while Judge Kelley vehemently denied both propositions.

Of his honesty and sincerity there was never a question—no stain of corruption ever attached to his name. For many years he had been the "Father of the House"—the oldest member in continuous service. That distinction now devolves on Sam Randall, fourteen years younger than Judge Kelley, who entered congress in '63, as the deceased did in '61. Charles O'Neill, also of Philadelphia, entered congress in '63, but as he was beaten for the Forty-second congress his continuous service dates only from 1873. Nathaniel P. Banks, of Massachusetts, the first Republican speaker, outranks all others as to precedence, but has really served but little time comparatively.

In person Judge Kelley was spare, delicate and rather peculiar looking. Strangers usually thought him an invalid, as indeed he was much of the last dozen years of his life. He was twice married. The daughter of his first wife is Mrs. F. O. Horstman, of Philadelphia, and Florence, his other and best known daughter, married an eminent Russian scholar, Wineuski. He also leaves two sons, and these, with Mrs. Horstman and his wife, were at his bedside when he breathed his last. Peace to his ashes, and all honor to the memory of the true patriot and self made American.

RAILROAD TIME TABLES.

DENVER & RIO GRANDE RAILROAD

TRAINS GOING SOUTH AND WEST.

No. 1. Pacific Express, for Salt Lake and California leaves 11.25 a. m.
No. 5. Pueblo and Denver accommodation, leaves 6.45 p. m.
No. 11. Kansas City and St. Louis Express, leaves 4.40 p. m.
No. 7. Trinidad and Durango Express, leaves 2.10 a. m.
No. 3. Leadville Express, leaves 11.25 p. m.

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

No. 4. From Oregon, Aspen and Leadville to Denver, leaves 4.30 a. m.
No. 8. From Trinidad and Durango, leaves at 2.50 a. m.
No. 12. From St. Louis and Kansas City to Denver, leaves at 10.20 a. m.
No. 2. From California and Salt Lake to Denver, leaves 5.05 p. m.
No. 6. From Pueblo to Denver, leaves 9.13 a. m.

Through tickets for sale to all principal cities east at the depot and No. 8 Pike's Peak avenue. Parties can select their own route.

Baggage checked to destination. Pullman palace sleepers attached to night trains. Horton Reclining chair cars on day trains. Observation cars on daylight trains through the Royal Gorge in the Grand Canon.

*Sundays only.

For full information call on or address.

J. M. ELLISON, Agent.

COLORADO SPRINGS & MANITOU R. R.

WESTWARD.		EASTWARD.	
Leaves	7.30 a. m.	Arrives	7.20 a. m
"	9.15 a. m.	"	9.05 a. m
"	11.35 a. m.	"	10.19 a. m
"	2.00 p. m.	"	1.35 p. m
"	3.15 p. m.	"	3.05 p. m
"	5.05 p. m.	"	4.30 p. m
"	6.?0 p. m.	"	6.35 p. m

DENVER, TEXAS & FT. WORTH.

NORTH BOUND.

No. 22 Denver Express ... [illegible].30 p. m.

SOUTH BOUND.

No. 20 Fort Worth Express ... 10.55 a. m.

BRANCH TRAINS.

No. 23 Arrive from Denver ... 1.[illegible] p. m.
No. 25 Arrive from Pueblo ... 3.35 p. m.

To connect with New York steamers via Galveston, leave Colorado Springs Sundays 11.25 a. m.

To connect with New York steamers via New Orleans, leave Colorado Springs Sundays and Wednesdays at 11.25 a. m.

Through tickets to New York via New Orleans and Cromwell Steamship line, and via Galveston and Morgan or Mallory lines.

Baggage checked to destination of ticket. Steamers sail from New Orleans Wednesdays and Saturdays, from Galveston, Wednesdays.

Steamship tickets on sale to or from foreign countries via all principal lines.

C. F. EOE, General Agent.

GREAT ROCK ISLAND ROUTE.

No. 13 Leaves for Pueblo ... 7.30 a. m.
No. 15 ... [illegible] p. m.
No. 18 Leaves for Denver ... 8.30 a. m.
No. 16 Leaves for the east ... [illegible].30 p. m.
No. 14 (Vestibule) ... 7.45 p. m.
No. 13 (Vestibule) arrive from Chicago 7.30 a. m.
No. 15 Express arrive from Chicago ... 6.55 p. m.

Nos. 13 and 14 are solid vestibule trains between Chicago and Colorado Springs via St. Joseph and Kansas City without change. Tickets on sale and baggage checked through to all points east and west at 12 Pike's Peak Ave. or D. & R. G. Depot.

W. W. WOOD, Ticket and Pass. Ag't.

ATCHISON, TOPEKA & SANTA FE R. R.

September 29th, 1889.

East-bound.	Arrives	Leaves
No. 6, Eastern Express	6.05 p. m.	6.10 p. m.
No. [illegible], Atlantic Express	1.25 a. m.	1.35 a. m.
No. 502, from Denver	10.35 a. m	
West-bound.		9.40 a. m
No. 5, Denver Express	9.35 a. m.	9.50 a. m
No. 21, Colo. Express	2.40 a. m.	3.55 a. m
No. 501, to Denver		

Train No. 6 connects at Pueblo for Canon City and Nos. 6 and 22 at La Junta with California Express. Through tickets can be obtained at the depot or at the city office in the opera house block.

C. C. HOYT, Agent.

COLORADO MIDLAND RAILWAY.

DEPOT, EAST PIKE'S PEAK AVENUE.

May 12th, 1889.

Arrive from Denver ... 10.35 a. m.
Leave for Leadville, Aspen and Glenwood ... 10.50 a. m.
Arrive from Leadville, Aspen and Glenwood ... 3.50 a. m.
Leave for Denver ... 3.55 a. m.

Suburban train will run between Colorado Springs and Spinney this winter, commencing Sunday, October 20th, as follows:

Leave Colorado Springs at 9.40 a. m. arrive at Spinney at 1.00 p. m. Leave Spinney at 2.40 p. m. arrive at Colorado Springs at 5.25 p. m.

C. C. HOYT, Agent.

POSTOFFICE BULLETIN.

D. & R. G.

ARRIVE From—		DEPART For—
4.50 p. m.	Denver and tributary points	4.45 a. m.
4.50 p. m. and 4.45 a. m	Pacific Coast and all intermediate points on Central Pacific and D. & R. G. R'y	11.10 p. m. 11.05 a. m.
11.01 a. m	Denver and intermediate points and all registered mail to and from Europe, West Indies, Canada, New England, Middle, Southern and Western states, the Northern and Northwestern Territories	4.[illegible] p. m.
11.21 a. m.	All points on line of Missouri Pacific	1.10 p. m.
4.45 p. m. and 11.40 a. m.	Denver, Mississippi Valley states, Northern and Northwestern Territories	4.00 a. m.
4.00 a. m.	Aspen, Glenwood Springs, Leadville, Salida, Canon City, Pueblo, Southern and Southwestern Colorado	11.00 p. m.
10.30 a. m.	Colorado City	8.45 a. m
10.30 a. m. and 4.50 p. m.	Manitou Springs	8.45 a. m. and 4.05 p. m.

COLORADO MIDLAND.

ARRIVE From—		DEPART For—
4.00 a. m.	Aspen, Glenwood, Leadville and all points on Colorado Midland	10.[illegible] a. m.
5.45 p. m.	Cascade, Green Mountain Falls and Manitou Park	[illegible] a. m.

D. T. & G. R. R.

ARRIVE From—		DEPART For—
12.30 p. m	Denver and intermediate points on D. T. & G.	2.00 p. m
3.35 p. m.	Louisiana, Texas all intermediate points on D. T. & G.	10.20 a. m.

A. T. & S. F. R. R.

ARRIVE From—		DEPART For—
2.50 a. m. and 9.45 a. m.	Europe, West Indies, Canada, New England, Middle, Southern and Western states, Old and New Mexico, Arizona and Southern California	5.35 p. m and 1.05 a. m.

C. K. & NEBRASKA (C. R. I. & P.)

ARRIVE From—		DEPART For—
7.15 a. m and 7.40 p. m.	Local points on the line of Rock Island and all mail east of Missouri river	7.15 p. m. and 7.20 a. m.

M. W. EVERLETH, P. M.

J. J. HAGERMAN, PRES'T. J. A. HAYES, JR., CASHIER. CHAS. THURLOW, VICE PRES'T. A. SUTTON, ASS'T CASHIER.

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Also ANOTHER SHIPMENT from The H. H. Babcock Company.

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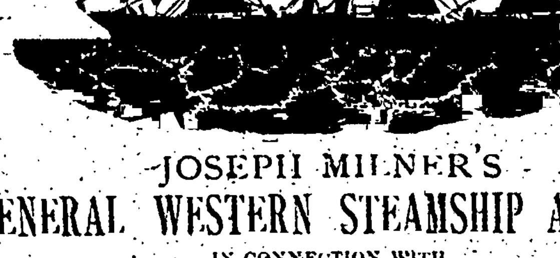
WELLES & SHIELDS.

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GREAT REDUCTIONS IN PRICES

Will be made on all goods that I have surplus stock, Remnant Carpets and off patters. Newmarket Cloaks 25 to 50 per cent. discount.

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Sixteen principal Transatlantic Lines represented. The best facilities of any agency in the west for the accommodation of all classes of railway and steamship travel. Passage tickets of all classes to and from all points in Europe. Special attention given to securing cabin accommodations. Full information regarding everything pertaining to Railway and Steamship travel cheerfully furnished. Call on or address

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I will sell at the undermentioned prices. I can sell cheaper any other firm because I discount all my bills and buy everything by the CAR LOAD:

[illegible]

1 Dozen Quarts ... $2 50 | 1 Dozen Pints ... $1 60

BEER		WINES.	
Anheuser Beer, 1 doz. quarts	$2 50	Bordeaux Claret, 1 doz. quarts	$5 00
" " " pints	1 50	" " per quart	50
Budweiser Beer, 1 doz. pints	1 60	Hock, 1 doz. quarts	5 00
" " " quarts	2 50	" " per quart	50
Milwaukee Beer, 1 doz. quarts	2 50		
" " " pints	1 50		
Golden Pilsener Beer, 1 doz. quarts	2 25	Fine California Wines as made:	
" " " pints	1 25		
Denver Brewing Co., 1 doz. pints	1 00	Port, per gallon	$1 50
" " " quarts	1 75	Sherry, per gallon	1 50

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How did we get such a stock? By square dealing with all, and our motto "Quick sales and small profits." The 30, 40 and 75 per cent. profits are now a thing of the past. Call and be convinced of what we say. We have the finest line of

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And at prices that are lower than the lowest.

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INSTALLMENTS.

The installment plan enables people of limited means to own their own homes, to save the money they otherwise would pay out for rent, and to get the benefit of the steady advance that is being made in the value of all real estate in this city. The following are only a few of our good bargains:

Brand new three room house on [illegible] for $1150. Terms $100 cash and $20 a month.

3-room house, 50 foot lot, for $700. Terms $[illegible] cash and $15 per month.

Good 7-room house, cellar, outbuildings, water in house, on Kiowa, for $1750. Terms $100 cash and $20 a month. This is one of the best bargains on our books, and will be withdrawn if not sold at once.

6-room house on Dale street for $[illegible]. Terms $150 cash and $20 a month.

3 room house, lot 50 by 190, Parrish's, for [illegible]. Terms $100 cash and $[illegible] a month.

40 foot lot on Fountain street for $[illegible]. Terms $50 cash and $15 a month. This is $[illegible] cheaper than any other lot in same row.

Lots 50 by 190 feet on Cascade on $[illegible] basis. We are putting expensive improvements on the adjoining lots.

A few more good level lots on $5 monthly payments.

Several houses to rent. Property shown free.

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